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FOURTEEN PAGES—ONE RYAL

## Fahd urges scrutiny of cost of projects

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA)—  
Crown Prince Fahd Monday  
urged the Council of Ministers  
to tighten control on the cost  
of government projects "so  
that they may be carried out  
without overpricing and ex-  
ploitation."

## Rebels claim control of whole of Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (Ag-  
encies)—Hanoi Radio said Mon-  
day that rebel forces have "lib-  
erated" Cambodia after a light-  
ning offensive and set up a  
people's revolutionary commit-  
tee to govern the country under  
a pro-Vietnamese insurgent leader.

Heng Samrin was named in  
the broadcast as chairman of  
the eight-man committee assum-  
ing power in Phnom Penh after  
the reported flight of Prime  
Minister Pol Pot and other  
government leaders.

Radio monitors in Bangkok  
said they heard a clandestine  
broadcast by insurgents earlier  
in the day claiming that the  
Vietnam-backed rebels had  
taken over the whole of Cam-  
bodia in the 13-day offensive  
which brought the fall of the  
capital Sunday.

But the report of total victory  
was not repeated in later  
broadcasts by the rebel station  
during the day and evening.  
Hanoi Radio, quoting the re-  
bel news agency SPK, said the  
formation of the revolutionary  
committee was announced in a  
statement issued in Phnom Penh  
by Chairman Heng.

"Revolutionary power now  
belongs to the Cambodian peo-  
ple," the statement said. "In  
keeping with the aspirations of  
the Cambodian people the Cam-  
bodian Revolutionary People's  
Council has been formed to  
manage home and foreign af-  
fairs."

(Continued on back page)

Prince Fahd made the  
statement at a cabinet meeting  
chaired by him.  
Minister of Information Dr.  
Muhammad Abdo Yamani said  
Prince Fahd stressed the im-  
portance of "encouraging Sau-  
di contractors and industria-

lists by giving them prece-  
dence over others in the exe-  
cution of government pro-  
jects according to their capa-  
bilities as laid down by the  
project specifications.

"We should encourage and  
support every Saudi contrac-  
tor," Prince Fahd was quoted  
as saying. "In doing so we are  
also supporting our national  
economy." He said that govern-  
ment agencies should follow  
up the work of consultant  
companies "so that they may  
present realistic specifications  
without extravagance."

Prince Fahd said that while  
the government was anxious  
to carry out projects quickly  
particularly those related to  
development, "it is our duty  
to see to it that costs are rea-  
listic and conform with pre-  
vailing international prices,  
and no more."

In a report submitted by  
(Continued on back page)

But the Vietnamese official  
radio did not carry any insur-  
gent claim of total victory. Its  
most recent broadcasts said the  
rebels have captured many cities  
and vast rural areas—but  
stopped short of declaring that  
all of Cambodia was under the  
control of anti-government forces.

SPK, constantly quoted by  
Hanoi Radio, said fighting was  
still going on in some areas.  
There was no definite word  
on the whereabouts of Premier  
Pol Pot and other leaders of  
the government which took  
power in 1975.

Thai officials said they be-  
lieved the Cambodian leader  
was still in his embattled coun-  
try, apparently holding out  
amid guerrilla warfare on the  
west bank of the Mekong River.

Meanwhile former Cambo-  
dian leader Prince Norodom  
Sihanouk Monday bitterly at-  
tacked Vietnam for invading  
his country, but at the same  
time made it plain he had little  
sympathy for the government  
there.

The prince, who said he had  
been a virtual prisoner in  
Phnom Penh since stepping  
down as head of state three  
years ago, declared that he  
would continue to support the  
Cambodian government of Pol  
Pot as a symbol of indepen-  
dence and resistance to Viet-  
nam.

(Continued on back page)



## King Khaled starts tour of desert

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA)—  
King Khaled left Riyadh Mon-  
day on a tour of the desert.

During his tour the King is  
expected to inspect conditions  
and meet tribal leaders.

## In Ireland

## 50 believed killed in tanker explosion

BANTRY, Ireland, Jan. 8  
(Agencies)—An oil tanker ex-  
ploded like a bomb as it un-  
loaded a cargo of Arabian  
crude in Ireland's Bantry Bay  
early Monday and 50 people  
were missing and presumed  
dead.

They were swallowed by a  
huge fireball or thrown into  
icy water.

"It was like looking into the  
flames of hell," a fireman said.  
The tanker was the French-  
registered Beteuse, of 62,776  
tons.

Confusion persisted through-  
out the day over the number  
of victims.

But Gulf Oil, operators of  
the Bantry Bay oil terminal,  
Monday night said all 41  
French crew were missing.

So were seven Irish workers  
who were on an offshore jetty  
alongside when two blasts ripped  
the ship apart, and two re-  
presentatives of the tanker's  
French owners.

An English surveyor aboard  
the ship also died.  
Flame leapt nearly 1,000 feet  
into the air. Liquid fire spilled  
across the water. A red glow  
was seen in the night sky from  
as far away as Cork, 110 kms.  
distant.

Within minutes of the 1 a.m.  
(0100 GMT) explosion, the  
brokenbacked Beteuse settled  
into the sea, its fiery bow and  
stern jutting grotesquely sky-

ward.

So intense was the fire that  
it burned on in the sunken mid-  
ships.

"The poor devils who were  
caught did not stand a chance,"  
fire officer William O'Brien  
said.

But he and his men did stop  
flames spreading to the 18 huge  
oil storage tanks ashore on  
Whiddy Island, which contain  
more than half a million tons  
of crude—the bulk of Irish  
reserves.

An eerie silence followed  
the explosions. Then mo-  
torboat engines were heard as  
people who live on Whiddy Is-  
land fled their homes.

As dawn broke Monday a  
pall of black oily smoke hung  
over the water. Helicopters  
scoured the sea for bodies and  
by midday had found 16.

The bodies were too badly  
burned to be identified.  
Officials abandoned hope of  
finding any of the lost men  
alive.

"We saw hands sticking out  
of thick water," a rescuer said.  
"Bodies we recovered were  
completely covered in oil ad-  
ding about two stone (13 kilos)  
to their weight."

"It was like the Towering  
Inferno. And there was fear,  
even amongst us."

The doomed Beteuse had  
discharged about two thirds of  
its cargo of 120,000 tons of  
Saudi crude when it blew up.

## Chamoun says Syrians must pull out for peace

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (Agencies)—  
Former President Camille  
Chamoun the 78-year-old right-  
ist leader, Monday bitterly  
denounced the presence of Sy-  
rian forces in Lebanon and  
said peace can only be restored  
by their withdrawal.

"Let them leave the coun-  
try," Chamoun said, "and that  
will be the only means of  
keeping some feeling of  
friendship between the Leba-  
nese and Syrian peoples."

"There will be peace in Le-  
banon if they withdraw be-  
cause all the troubles we have  
seen have been created by Sy-  
rian policy," he claimed.

Chamoun spoke in an inter-  
view at his office in the Ashraf-  
ieh section of east Beirut.

Chamoun dismissed recent  
statements in the Syrian me-  
dia that Damascus wants to  
withdraw its estimated 30,000  
troops from the Arab Deter-  
rent Force (ADF) in Lebanon  
to concentrate them on the  
Israel border.

He claimed that Syria's goal

was to promote  
internal strife and prevent the  
establishment of a strong cen-  
tral government, thereby as-  
suring Damascus of hegemony  
in the area.

Chamoun said his militias  
will refuse to surrender their  
arms until the Syrians with-  
draw and the estimated 400,000  
Palestinians in Lebanon are re-  
settled elsewhere.

"As long as Syrian forces  
have arms, as long as the Pa-  
lestinians have arms, don't ask  
us to give up our arms. We  
should have more arms in  
order to protect ourselves."

Chamoun urged the resettle-  
ment of the Palestinians in a  
national homeland in other  
Arab states or in a national  
homeland.

"Our country cannot ab-  
sorb them," he said. "It is a  
matter of life or death from  
an economic or political view-  
point as far as Lebanon is  
concerned."

Meanwhile a government

(Continued on back page)

## Riots, arson threaten hold of new Iranian government

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (Agencies)—  
Anti-Shah rioters ram-  
paged through the city of  
Tabriz in northwest Iran  
Monday, setting fire to cine-  
mas, banks, shops and houses,  
witnesses said.

As reports came in of large-  
scale arson, the two-day old  
government of Shapur Bakhtiar  
was confronted with a  
major political problem when  
a senior minister threatened  
to resign. Western diplomats  
said.

They said retired army Gen.  
Freidoun Jam, minister of war  
and the only military man in  
the 14-member cabinet, had  
stated he did not want to con-  
tinue in the job. But Bakhtiar  
and other ministers were try-  
ing to persuade him to stay on.

Reporting the violence in  
Tabriz, Radio Iran said six of  
the city's eight cinemas were  
set blaze, along with dozens  
of houses, shops, banks and  
factories. The witnesses said  
troops stood by as rioters  
swept through the streets.

There was no official con-  
firmation of Gen. Jam's resig-  
nation threat. A former army  
chief, he flew back from his  
London home over the week-  
end and had held talks with  
the Shah and Bakhtiar, diplo-  
matic sources said.

It was not clear whether the  
65-year old general, who ac-  
cepted the cabinet job while  
still in London, had even  
taken up the post.

His name was announced  
as war minister on Saturday,  
but he was absent when Bakhtiar  
presented his cabinet to the  
Shah that day—apparently  
because he had not yet arrived  
from Britain.

Gen. Jam, a retired military  
man widely respected by army  
officers and troops, was widely  
considered a key appoint-  
ment in the new civilian cabi-  
net.

Witness reports from  
Tabriz said the demonstrators  
who set fire to numerous build-  
ings in the city's main streets  
generally had a free hand, and  
troops did not intervene.

The arson was the most se-  
rious trouble reported during  
mostly peaceful demonstra-  
tions in scores of towns and  
cities.

The day of mourning closed  
down the country, which was  
already paralyzed by months  
of anti-Shah protests and strikes.

In the southern city of  
Yazd, the security forces beat  
off an attack by demonstrators  
on the headquarters of the Sa-  
vak secret police. Three of the  
attackers were killed.

In another clash in Mobarakeh  
Town, near Isfahan, one  
person was killed and six in-  
jured when demonstrators and  
security forces clashed, the  
radio said.

And in Rey, south of Teh-  
ran, opposition sources said  
three people were killed and  
eight wounded in shooting by  
soldiers.

Heavy shooting, mostly in  
the air, flared in several parts



MOURNING: Hundreds have their fists raised as a body is carried to burial at Be-  
hebi Tahra, Tehran's main cemetery, on Monday, the day which French exiled Ayat-  
ollah Khomeini declared a day of mourning. Funeral procession carries a picture of  
him—(Wirephoto)

of Tehran but no further  
casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, the National  
Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)  
said Monday that production  
was still only running at  
around 260,000 barrels a day  
—less than a third of the  
country's internal needs—des-  
pite a promise by strikers to  
raise output to the level of  
domestic consumption.

The prolonged closure of  
Iran's oil refineries has left

Iran is normally the world's  
second biggest oil exporter  
after Saudi Arabia, but oil  
exports have been halted since  
Dec. 27 because of anti-Shah  
strikes on the oilfields. Iran  
can produce a maximum 6.5  
million barrels a day, of which  
some 5.5 million is normally  
exported.

Industry sources said Mon-  
day that Iran would continue  
to be short of oil because the  
response to efforts aimed at

(Continued on back page)

## Egypt reported softening stand on points of dispute with Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (R)—Egypt  
has softened its stand on the  
key points of dispute with Is-  
rael over a peace treaty but  
still insists on a timetable for  
Palestinian self-rule, a foreign  
ministry source said Monday.

He said the Egyptian peace  
on how the deadlocked peace  
talks could be resumed were  
contained in a letter sent by  
Prime Minister Mustapha  
Khalil to U.S. Secretary of  
State Cyrus Vance in Wash-  
ington over the weekend.

"Egypt, which has demon-  
strated flexibility in the past,  
has offered new flexible ideas  
on how to resume the negotia-  
tions with Israel," the official  
source said. He said Egypt left  
it to the U.S. to decide at what  
level the talks should be re-  
sumed—technical or minist-  
erial.

Egypt was prepared to re-  
sume the talks anytime and  
anywhere, he added.  
But he said Egypt had not  
changed its position on the need  
for any treaty to be tied to  
a timetable for elections on the  
West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt would accept the im-  
plementation of self-rule in  
Gaza first, the source said.  
Egypt has frequently sug-  
gested that self-rule in Gaza—  
which was under its adminis-  
tration from 1948 until its oc-  
cupation by Israel in 1967—  
should be a first step to per-  
suade West Bank Palestinians  
to cooperate with the auton-  
omy plan.

Israel has so far refused to  
link the treaty to any specific  
timetable for the Palestinians.  
Egypt argues that a specific  
timetable would guarantee a  
comprehensive settlement of  
the Middle East conflict.

The absence of such a time-  
table would make the peace  
treaty a separate agreement  
and as such, unacceptable to  
Egypt, the foreign ministry  
source said.

Reports of a softening in the  
Egyptian position were carried  
by two main Cairo newspapers  
—the semi-official "Al-Ah-  
ram" and the influential "Al-  
Gomhouriya."

On the key points of dispute  
with Israel, the source said  
Dr. Khalil made it clear in his  
letter to Vance that Egypt  
would accept the U.S. inter-  
pretation of Article Six of the  
draft treaty.

This interpretation affirms  
Egypt's right to meet its obli-

gations under the 1951 joint  
Arab defense pact in the event  
of an armed aggression against  
any Arab state.

The present draft sets the  
bilateral pact between Egypt  
and Israel above any other  
treaty Egypt may have signed.

The official source said  
Egypt would settle for an ex-  
change of letters with the U.S.  
over this article. Previously  
Egypt insisted on identical let-  
ters to be exchanged between  
(Continued on back page)



## PORTS AUTHORITY CARGO DISCHARGED IN KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

During the week number 56  
From 1-2-1399 Hegra 30-12-1978 Gregorian  
To 7-2-1399 Hegra 5-1-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

<b>1. FOODSTUFFS</b>	
Flour/Wheat	1962
Maize	4445
Rice	33
Sugar	—
Tea	—
Various Foodstuffs	6670
Fruit	570
Poultry	—
Meat	1892
Chicken	428
Eggs	198
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	16198
<b>2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	
Cement	12285
Steel	7590
Timber	1577
General Building Materials	8238
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	29690
<b>3. VEHICLES</b>	
Vehicles in Number	2359
Vehicles in Tons	35405
<b>4. LIVESTOCK</b>	
Number of Head	10000
<b>5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO</b>	
	117249

TOTAL DISCHARGED:  
(A) 20807 Tons Cargo  
(B) 2359 Vehicles in Number  
(C) 10000 Head of Livestock



## PORTS AUTHORITY CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

During the week number 56  
From 1-2-1399 Hegra 30-12-1978 Gregorian  
To 7-2-1399 Hegra 5-1-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

<b>1. FOODSTUFFS</b>	
Flour/Wheat	9,108
Maize	—
Rice	7,025
Sugar	—
Tea	1,731
Various Foodstuffs	44,901
Fruit	5,860
Poultry	1,945
Meat	—
Eggs	602
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	71,172
<b>2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	
Cement	36,000
Steel	13,230
Timber	10,308
General Building Materials	58,296
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	117,834
<b>3. VEHICLES</b>	
Vehicles in Number	1,379
Vehicles in Tons	21,768
<b>4. LIVESTOCK</b>	
Number of Head	30,437
<b>5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO</b>	
	56,097

TOTAL DISCHARGED:  
(A) 266,871 Tons Cargo  
(B) 1,379 Vehicles in Number  
(C) 30,437 Head of Livestock

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## To replace treaties

## Kingdom to study Gulf agreement on trade

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA)—Saudi Arabia is conducting studies for the replacement of all bilateral trade agreements between Gulf countries by a collective agreement on trade.

Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, told the Second Conference of Gulf Commerce Ministers here Monday.

In an opening address to the ministers at the King Faisal Conference Hall, Dr. Solaim said that the study will be completed in time for the next conference. In the meantime, the Kingdom will hold contacts with other Gulf countries on the collective treaty.

The treaty is expected to be the first step toward the creation of a common Gulf market. Concrete proposals toward a common market were expected to be discussed in working papers to be presented by the individual ministers.

The two-day conference is being attended by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and Oman.

Dr. Solaim said after the first day's session that the ministers had discussed individual experience in trade financing and regulation, and had approved recommendations proposed by a committee of experts that met here Saturday and Sunday.

The keynote of the first day's session, Dr. Solaim said, was coordination in trade policies.



OPENING Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim addressing the opening session of the Second Gulf Commerce Ministers Conference in Riyadh Monday.

licies "as the only means to ensure the best quality and best prices for imported goods. There was general agreement that only through a joint policy can the Gulf states resist overpricing by foreign trading blocs or individual exporters. The theme of inflated prices by foreign firms will be developed more fully in a working paper that Saudi Arabia was to deliver, according to "Al-Jazirah" Monday.

While stressing the importance of a common policy, Dr. Solaim said that the Arab world as a whole would not suffer through Gulf cooperation. "Increased coordination in trade by Gulf countries can only encourage greater Arab cooperation", he said.

After the morning session, Dr. Solaim held a luncheon at

"Riyadh International Hotel in honor of the participating delegations.

Among those present were Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of plan-

ning, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khulwail, minister of education, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, minister of information and a number of high officials.

Others attending the deliberations include Abdul Mohsin Zalzalah, Arab League assis-

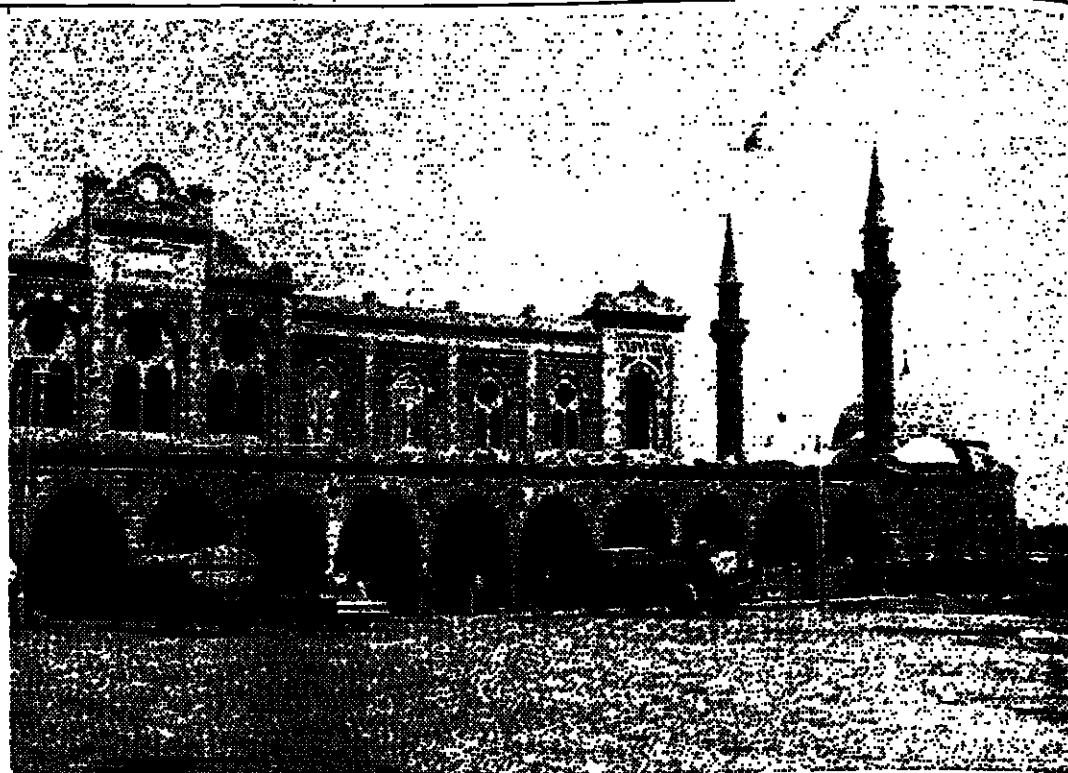
tant secretary general, Dr. Fakhri Kaddouri, secretary general of the Afro-Arab Unity Council and representatives of the Arab Labor Organization, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Working Papers According to "Al-Jazirah", the Saudi working papers for the conference include proposals for common standards and specifications in Gulf countries and joint action on foreign companies not abiding by international trade agreements. Saudi Arabia will further propose a common Gulf stand at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Trade (GATT) talks.

Bahrain will discuss proposals for the exemption of Gulf-made products from customs duties and a strategic stockpile of foodstuffs and greater encouragement to joint ventures in industry and financing.

The Iraqi paper contains recommendations for a common investment law, a Gulf transport network and a Gulf Chamber of Commerce.

Kuwait will propose a joint supply organization and greater investment in the exploitation of agricultural land to relieve dependence on imported food.



TERMINUS: The Turkish-built railway station in Medina, the terminus of the original pilgrim line.

13 months

## Hejaz railway study awarded

By Farouk Logman  
JEDDAH, Jan. 8 — A feasibility study for the reconstruction of the entire Hejaz Pilgrim railway has been commissioned from an international consortium of consultants, Jordanian Minister of Transport Ali Al-Suhaiman said here Monday.

The Tripartite Committee for the Reconstruction of the Hejaz Railway, which comprises Suhaiman and his Saudi and Syrian colleagues, selected the successful consortium from a short-list of eight consortia at a meeting in Riyadh this week, Suhaiman said.

The Jordanian minister declined to name the winning company until after a joint official announcement.

According to Suhaiman, the consortium will assess the possibility of relaying the entire 1,300 kilometers of the historic railroad in standard instead of the original narrow gauge track which once carried pilgrims and freight from Damascus to Medina. The successful companies are to produce a final study document within 13 months, Suhaiman said.

Reconstructing the railroad "will be a huge undertaking. Its eventual cost may run into hundreds of millions of dollars but its benefits to the three countries will be incalculable." The railway, which will link the Kingdom with the Turkish rail network and thence to Europe, will do much to stabilize freight charges and relieve pressure on ports and road haulage in the three countries, he said. It will also carry passengers and pilgrims.

Construction, and operation costs will be shared equally, Suhaiman said. Construction is expected to take five years.

The original railroad, opened by the Sublime Porte in 1908, cost eight million pounds in gold, but ran as a pilgrim railway only until 1914. The railroad now carries freight from Damascus to southern Jordan, but attempts to reconstruct the southern section in the 1960s were shelved with the outbreak of the 1967 war.



TRIPARTITE: Saudi Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansouri makes a point to his Syrian and Jordanian counterparts during the railway meetings this week.

## Landlord sets pious conditions

JEDDAH, Jan. 8 — A landlord in Mecca reduced his tenants' rents from SR30,000 to SR7,000 this week, on condition that the tenants:

- do not smoke,
- do not watch television
- and pray together on time, "Okaz" reported Monday.

## SAMA bank balances

JEDDAH, Jan. 9 — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has released the consolidated balance sheet of Saudi commercial banks at the end of Ramadan 1398 or, Nov. 2, 1978.

ASSETS		(in million of SR)
1) Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA	18,063	
2) Balances due from banks outside	9,412	
3) Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia	926	
4) Loans, advances and discounts	13,067	
5) Investments	884	
6) Other assets	12,733	
7) Contra accounts	38,675	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,760</b>	
LIABILITIES		
1) Capital & Reserves	1,630	
2) Balances due to banks abroad	3,870	
3) Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia	—	
4) Demand, time and savings deposits	33,174	
5) Other deposits	5,942	
6) Other liabilities	10,469	
7) Contra accounts	38,675	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,760</b>	

## IDB head due in Amman Kingdom to part-finance Egypt mosques

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (SPA)—Saudi Arabia Monday granted \$90,000 to different religious institutions in Egypt for the construction of mosques in the Beheira Governorate.

The checks were handed Monday to the beneficiaries by Saudi Ambassador to Egypt Sheikh Abdul Rahman Aba Al-Khail.

In Sanaa, it was announced Monday that the preparatory

committee for the Saudi-Yemeni Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation will meet next week. The commission is responsible for channeling Saudi aid for development projects in North Yemen.

The committee will prepare a working paper for the commission's forthcoming meeting in Riyadh. It will comprise representatives from the ministries concerned on both sides.

The mission will also discuss other projects with officials from the Jordanian ministries of finance and endowments, the central bank and the planning council.

## Saudi, Tunisian news agencies sign agreement

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA) — A protocol for cooperation, training and the exchange of news was signed here Monday evening between the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) — and the Agency Tunis-Afrique news agency.

Signing for the Saudi side was SPA Manager Abdullah H. Al-Hadadi, chairman and director general of ATA signed for his country.

The Saudi delegation will be led by Ima Al-Shouri, assistant director of administration for the Peninsula at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Yemeni side will be led by Ibrahim Al-Khaili, foreign ministry undersecretary.

In Jeddah, a mission from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) led by its president, Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, left for Amman Monday morning on a short visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delega-

## INTERNATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has initiated a Passenger Public Transport Company, named:

SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY  
(SAPTCO)

with equity participation between the Government and the Private sector.

The objective of the Company is to transport Public Passengers in both Intra-city and Inter-city.

SAPTCO, announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the MANAGEMENT, OPERATION and DEVELOPMENT of this project.

Interested firms or consortiums are requested to telex the Ministry of Communications, in Riyadh of their desire (Telex No: 201616 Hiway SJ), and should call on the Ministry or any of the following addresses to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.

- 1- Jeddah Road Department (M. O. C.)
- 2- Dammam Road Department (M. O. C.)
- 3- SAPTCO temporary offices in:

## a- LONDON

NADCO (U.K) OFFICE,  
Mr. Derek McCall,  
4th Floor,  
28 - 29 Dover Street,  
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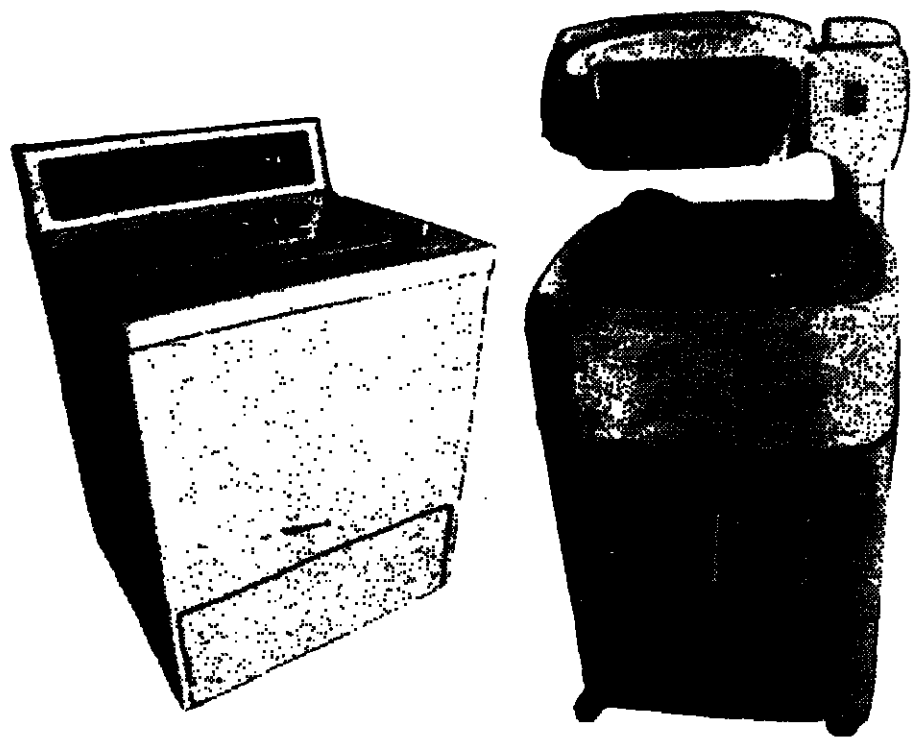
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## Damascus denies reports of unrest

DAMASCUS, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed has denied Beirut press reports of internal unrest in Syria, it was reported Monday.

The minister told a news conference Sunday that the reports were "rumors by hostile media" and a "nervous reaction to the unionist steps being taken daily by Syria and Iraq." The comments were published in newspapers Monday.

Right-wing newspapers in Beirut alleged last week that the government of President Hafez Assad had foiled a

coup.

The pro-Phalangist Beirut daily "Al Amal" had reported that Chief of Staff Gen. Hikmat Chehab was among the plotters. But the Syrian news agency said that Chehab returned Sunday from an official visit to Iraq for that country's Army Day festivities—an indication that there had been no change in Chehab's duties.

Iskandar Ahmed denounced "those who deal with the Zionist enemy in Lebanon"—a clear reference to Lebanon's right-wing—for putting out the reports.

## Head of Israeli navy escapes assault rap

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AP)—A military court Monday found the commander of Israel's navy, Maj. Gen. Michael Barkai, innocent of an attempted assault charge but the judges said they believed the complaint brought by a female non-commissioned officer.

Barkai, 41, had been suspended from his navy command since the charge against him was announced in November. Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Rappaport Eytan now will decide whether Barkai can take up his post again, military officials said.

"We believe the plaintiff's complaint," the three judges said in their decision, "but we

are prevented from convicting the defendant by a lack of corroboration. Because of this, we have decided to find the defendant innocent of the three charges brought against him."

The charges were attempted assault, making threats, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The attempted assault charge was not revealed until the verdict was announced, though it had been widely rumored in Israel from the time the officer was suspended. The trial was closed to the public.

The incident which brought the charges happened a year and a half ago, before Barkai was promoted to the navy command. The identity of the woman soldier was not released.

## Spanish minister pledges support for Egypt's cause

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The foreign ministers of Egypt and Spain met Sunday and later issued a statement pledging to work for Middle East peace and strengthen their ties.

Egypt's Butros Ghali conferred for two hours with Spain's Marcelino Oreja, who stopped over in Cairo on his way to Sudan. He left for Khartoum Monday.

A joint statement said Ghali explained to the Spaniard Egypt's "sincere efforts to establish a just, overall and durable peace in the Middle East, in a manner that would realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in accordance with a timetable."

Oreja pledged Spain's support to "all efforts aimed at realizing a just and overall settlement in the Middle East," the statement said.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations between their coun-

tries and "declared determination to strengthen these relations in the political, economic and cultural fields," the statement said.

Oreja said his government will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel "unless a just and overall peace is realized in the Middle East."

Spain's position, he said, is clear and calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinians.

The Spanish government is intent on promoting its relations with Egypt as well as with other Arab and African countries, he said.

The two ministers also discussed the situation in the Mediterranean, Africa, the creation of a new world economic system and expressed their full support for efforts to ensure human rights, the agency added.



TANKS AND TROOPS: In recent Iranian violence in the capital the army displayed its strength by parading a tank through the streets. Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, predicts shock waves from Iran may disturb the region as a whole.

### Warns Soviets

## Kissinger sees Iranian ripples

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Monday in an interview with "Time" magazine the situation in Iran "is bound to affect even countries like Egypt and Morocco on the Muslim side as well as Israel."

It could "encourage radical states independent of whether the Soviet Union actively eggs them on," he said.

Kissinger called for a "global strategy" by the United States, Europe and Japan to meet the danger of "the progressive collapse of pro-Western governments in the developing world."

Urging "a firm, purposeful and consistent American policy" that gives "notice to the Soviet Union that 'détente' means a restrained international conduct," Kissinger said that the United States, Europe and Japan should "attempt, at least, a common analysis of the Iranian situation."

The most disastrous cour-



Henry Kissinger

se," he said, "would be a competition among the industrial democracies geared to assuring their immediate oil supply while the geopolitical and strategic situation continues to deteriorate."

Kissinger said he did not believe a collapse of pro-Western governments was inevitable but that "we will not prevent it unless we face the fact that there is a grave danger."

"The more the United States looks out of control of events," he added, "the more it appears as if our friends are going down without effective American understanding of what is occurring, the more this process is likely to accelerate. It will seem self-started and, in effect, spontaneous."

Kissinger expressed "great confidence" in Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, adding that he had "great sympathy for what the administration as a whole is going through in its deliberations."

But he said he believed that "we are oscillating between incompatible views of the world," and "no clear-out sense of direction emerges for foreign leaders."

### Alleges commando attacks

## Israel arrests 35 Palestinians

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The military command said Monday it arrested 35 Palestinians from the occupied West Bank who are accused of membership in commando cells which were responsible for four attacks in the occupied area.

The military said two of the cells belong to the Fatah move-

ment and "carried out four attacks in Israel and (the West Bank) including a bomb in the Kalkilya Market on Dec. 23, 1978 in which one local resident was wounded."

Kalkilya is a village in the occupied West Bank.

"Two other cells were broken before they could carry out the

planned attacks," an official said.

The official said that one of the 35 arrested turned over a revolver to his interrogators which he said "was to be used to murder local Arab residents that were suspected in their eyes of cooperation with Israel."

He said the investigation was continuing.

## Reports vague on Afghan rebellion

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (AP)

— Asian and Western sources reported Monday that anti-government attacks are continuing in Afghanistan but it is too early to gauge the strength of resistance against the leftist regime in Kabul.

"I would not say there have been any clashes that pose a threat to the new regime," said one Western diplomat.

An Afghan dissident here said that a movement to "liberate" Afghanistan from its pro-Soviet leaders, who seized power in a bloody coup last April, has been launched from neighboring Pakistan and a manifesto has been issued.

Pakistan Embassy spokesman A.B. Azim declined comment on the claim but stressed that the Islamabad government was taking a hands-off policy.

Reports from Afghanistan say opponents to the Kabul regime, mainly Pushtu-speaking tribesmen, have carried out a traditional form of guerrilla warfare in the eastern provinces bordering Pakistan since the leftist takeover April 27.

The Afghan armed forces have retaliated against rebellious villages with air force strafings and even napalm attacks, according to reports reaching here.

## Sadat agrees to speak in S. Carolina

COLUMBIA, S.C. Jan. 8 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat will come to the United States in the spring at the invitation of the University of South Carolina, university President James Holderman said Sunday.

Holderman said Sadat had accepted an invitation offered Friday by school officials in Aswan.

"I think President Sadat is using this invitation as an opportunity to thank the American people for their support of his efforts to bring peace to the Middle East," Holderman said.

Sadat will visit the university and receive an honorary degree, Holderman said, and if he can make it to the campus for graduation May 12 will be the commencement speaker.

## Asnag arrives for Kuwait visit

KUWAIT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—North Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asnag arrived here Monday on a short visit. He is carrying a message from the North Yemeni President Ali Abdallah Saleh to the Kuwaiti Emir Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

## Australia denies Israeli arms deal

KUWAIT, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Australian embassy here Monday denied a report published by a Kuwaiti newspaper, that Australia was developing closer military ties with Israel. An embassy statement said the report published by the daily "Al Qabas" was "utterly baseless."

## Bhutto's 'victims' display scars

KARACHI, Jan. 8 (AP)—Three persons allegedly tortured by the federal security force of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appeared on Pakistan television Sunday night and showed marks of injuries they said were inflicted during their detention without trial. Abdul Sattar, 65, said he was made to stand under the sun for an hour handcuffed and chained by the feet after he was taken away from his house on April 1, 1976, in Lahore to confess that he supplied arms to political opponents of Bhutto. He said he was a grocer and had nothing to do with arms or manufacture of arms.

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# SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY

## SAUDI ARABIA. HEAD OFFICE: RIYADH.

### Public Notice from Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency on the Issue of new Coins of 10 Halala and 5 Halala Denomination.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency announces that the new metal coins of 10 Halala and 5 Halala denomination will be put into circulation with effect from Saturday 15th Safar 1399 (13.1.1979) in accordance with Royal Decree No 6, dated 1.7.1379. This issue is fully covered by gold and foreign exchange and will circulate side by side with the metal coins of the same denomination currently in circulation. It has been arranged that the new metal coins will be issued simultaneously from all branches of SAMA.

The main features of the two denominations are described below:

#### 10 Halala

Made of cupro-nickel, round with milled edge and a diameter of 21mm:

#### Obverse

On the above part appears the name of His Majesty the King "Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud" and in the lower part, "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". The Saudi national emblem (two crossed swords and the palm tree) is located in the centre of the coin.

#### Reverse

The nominal value of the coin in words appears on the above part, in the centre appear the words "Quershan" in Arabic and below it the year of minting, 1397; on the two sides of the

coin appear the value of the coin in numbers, both in Arabic and English.

#### 5 Halala

Made of cupro-nickel, round with milled edge and a diameter of 19.5mm.

#### Obverse

On the above part appears the name of His Majesty the King "Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud" and in the lower part "King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia". The Saudi national emblem (two crossed swords and the palm tree) is located in the centre of the coin.

#### Reverse

The nominal value of the coin in words appears on the above part; in the centre appear the words "Quersh Wahed" in Arabic and below it the year of minting, 1397; on the two sides of the coin appear the value of the coin in numbers, both in Arabic and English.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency hereby notifies the public that the 10 Halala and 5 Halala metal coins currently in circulation will continue in circulation side by side with the new metal coins of the same denomination

## Carter given high marks by colleagues in Europe

SAINT FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 8 (R) — President Jimmy Carter emerged with flying colors from the summit of this French Caribbean island, diplomatic sources believe.

That assessment was made Sunday by officials who accompanied French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the talks.

Statements by the European leaders at the close of the summit Saturday left the clear impression that they were highly satisfied with Carter.

Reports that policy differences with Carter might cloud the talks were dispelled as strong expressions of support

for his policies toward the Soviet Union, China and strategic problems involving NATO.

U.S. officials said that, in addition, the president's relationship with Chancellor Schmidt, which warmed up slowly after their first cool meetings in 1977, was now very cordial and fruitful.

Carter was especially impressed by Schmidt's assessment of the situation in Turkey, a key NATO ally undergoing severe economic difficulties, they said.

The summit discussed possible ways to increase economic aid to Turkey, but no final decisions were made.

The European leaders were impressed by Carter's grasp of the complex issues in negotiations with the Soviet Union for a new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT), the sources said.

A major achievement of the summit was the backing of the West European leaders for Carter's policy of improving relations with China without antagonizing the Soviet Union, which is engaged in a bitter ideological dispute with Peking.

U.S. officials were delighted by the show of support for Carter in the SALT negotiations.

In turn, European officials said their leaders were impressed by Carter's pledge of determination "to enhance this development (the opening of Sino-American diplomatic relations) and to ensure that it never becomes an obstacle to détente."

The European leaders stressed their confidence in Carter and denied the summit was called because of differences in their relations with the United States.

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Prime Minister Callaghan



President Giscard



Chancellor Schmidt



President Carter

### Utah study went unnoticed

## Atomic tests found lethal as early as 60s

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — U.S. health officials had evidence as early as 1965 that excessive leukemia deaths were occurring among Utah residents exposed to radioactive fallout from atomic tests, the "Washington Post" reported in Monday editions.

The newspaper said it had obtained an unpublished study from 1965, which had apparently been ignored by the U.S. Public Health Service.

The newspaper said the study, conducted by Edward S. Weiss, made these findings:

— From 1960 to 1964 there were 28 leukemia deaths in the southwest Utah counties of Washington and Iron. Only 19 cases of leukemia would have been expected to occur among the 20,000 residents in the area, Weiss calculated.

— Weiss said that even more significantly he had found that in 1959 and 1960 seven persons in the two counties were diagnosed as having acute leukemia — five of them children and teen-agers, who are most vulnerable to some radioactive elements.

The "Post" said Weiss acknowledged in an interview last week that his study was inconclusive but that it raised, apparently for the first time, the question of excessive leukemia deaths in the fallout zone. Weiss said the possibility of a

link to radioactive fallout should have been pursued then.

Weiss, now retired, was deputy chief of the Health Service's Radiological Health Division.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is now involved in a major controversy over whether atomic bomb testing in the 1950s caused leukemia and cancer.

The "Post" said HEW officials were described as "horrified" to learn of the existence of the unpublished study.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. has ordered a search of federal files to see if similar studies exist, the "Post" said.

More than 80 above-ground nuclear tests were conducted at the nearby Nevada proving grounds from 1951 to 1962.

## Top Soviet defector weds

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (R) — A top-ranking Soviet diplomat who defected from his United Nations post and later became embroiled in a controversy over payments to a professional escort has secretly married an American woman, "Newsweek" magazine has reported.

"Newsweek" said Arkady

Shevchenko was married two weeks ago to a woman whom he met through his Washington lawyer. He was a U.N. under-secretary general.

He was caught up in controversy when Judy Chavis, a 22-year-old escort, said Shevchenko had paid her \$40,000 over a six-month period. She alleged that the money was provided by the CIA.

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### Jupiter looks like giant egg in probe photos

PASADENA, Cal. Jan. 8 (AP) — Voyager 1 is sending back "fantastic" pictures of Jupiter that make the huge planet look "like a big Easter egg," a spokesman has said.

The craft's cameras clicked on Saturday, 37 million miles from the Jovian surface, and the first transmissions were received Saturday afternoon, said Frank Bristow of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the pictures are being received.

"Some information is being returned, but it takes time to study it," Bristow said Sunday. "But the pictures are just fantastic. Jupiter is a beautiful planet."

Bristow said the cameras aboard Voyager 1, using telescopic lenses, are taking a series of approach pictures.

"We're already exceeding what we have seen before," Bristow said. "The details, patterns and colors of the clouds are just fantastic. Jupiter is like a big Easter egg."

A twin craft—Voyager 2—will rendezvous with Jupiter sometime in July and conduct similar tests.

One of the mission's major functions will be to photograph Jupiter's five inner moons, Bristow said.

"They have never been photographed up close, so no one knows what their surface are like, except in theory," Bristow said. "We're going to see something new."

## Hess may appeal for clemency

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (Agencies)

— Rudolf Hess for the first time is considering asking the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union to grant him an amnesty, Eugene Bird, former U.S. warden at Spandau Prison where Hess is confined, said Monday.

Until now, Hess has refused to ask for mercy, maintaining his sentence at the Nuremberg trials was illegal.

Hess's son, Wolf-Ruediger Hess, a 41-year-old architect, confirmed his father is considering asking for clemency.

"My father told me that he only has a short time to live and is pondering making a request to be let out of prison so he can see his grandchildren," the son said in a cable he sent Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appealing for his interces-

sion with the World War II victors.

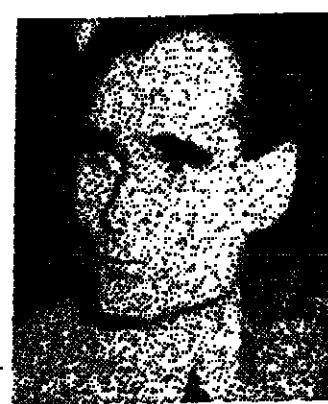
Bird reported he also sent Schmidt a cable Sunday asking him to intercede to gain freedom for Hess, who is serving a life term in Spandau in the British sector of Berlin. Hess was returned to the prison Jan. 3 from the nearby British Military Hospital where he underwent a week's treatment for what the British called a "minor circulatory ailment." Bird said it was a stroke.

Hess's son said his father is nearly blind and will soon die.

Hess will be 85 in April.

Wolf-Ruediger Hess said his father had suffered a stroke which had left him three-quarters blind.

The Soviet Union has rebuffed all appeals for the re-



Rudolf Hess

lease of the former Nazi leader who has been in custody ever since he parachuted into Scotland on a one-man peace mission in 1941.

In a general appeal, Hess's family called for protests against what they described as the systematic murder by installments of an old man. They

said Hess should be brought to a West German hospital.

Hess's son said in his message to Chancellor Schmidt, "The Rudolf Hess case is in its final phase. I appeal to you, chancellor, and the state and government heads of the three Western custodian powers to break at the last minute the vicious circle of Soviet intransigence and Western reticence."

He said he could not believe the Western leaders were not in a position to convince the Soviet Union that "every breathing human being is, and remains a human being."

Bird said he warned Schmidt in his cable if Hess dies in prison after 37 years captivity it will give former Nazis an opportunity to make capital out of it.

### Ice age or greenhouse effect

## Scientists blow hot and cold on climate

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 8 (R) — Scientists say they believe the world's climate is in for a major change, but they disagree on whether a new ice age or hotter weather is coming.

Meeting for the annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here, researchers discussed some theories of drastic climatic change and the dramatic effects such a change could have on society. (See related story, page 8.)

For instance in an ice age, what would happen to agriculture in a food-poor world, or if the earth's temperature rose, would people migrate north to escape the heat?

Although the scientists disagreed on exactly how the climate was going to change, they did agree that the uncertainty greatly complicated social planning.

The major dispute is between scientists who say the Earth's normal climatic cycles indicate a coming ice age, and others who predict that carbon dioxide created by burning fossil fuels will produce a "greenhouse" effect. With such an effect, the atmosphere would absorb and hold more solar radiation, thus raising temperatures.

Others see a new ice age as inevitable but feel carbon dioxide pollution may cause serious short-term changes.

Dr. James Hays, of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geologic Observatory, believes that wobbles in the Earth's orbit will probably be the cause of a second ice age. He said, "There is evidence

that in the summertime during full glacial periods, the summer ice (of the West Antarctic ice shelf) covers the area now covered only in the winter, while the winter ice extends out 40 million square kilometers."

Although there has been no discernible change in the West Antarctic ice shelf recently, there is now some evidence of a drop in ocean temperatures

where the polar ice melts into the more temperate ocean water, Dr. Hays said.

The temperature is now about half-way between what it would be during an ice age and the normal inter-glacial period.

On the other side is Dr. Roger Revelle of the University of California at San Diego. He believes if the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's at-

mosphere doubles — which it can do within 75 years — it will raise temperatures 5-6 degrees Fahrenheit and even more in the higher latitudes.

There will be more rain in the north as the arctic ice melts. Permafrost will also melt and forests will move north, Dr. Revelle predicts. Higher temperatures will help Canadian and Soviet agriculture, but destroy much of the American Midwest.

## Peru labor defies clampdown; general strike will go ahead

LIMA, Jan. 8 (R) — Defiant union leaders say they plan to go ahead with a three-day general strike Tuesday despite a state of emergency decreed by the Peruvian government and the arrest of about 100 of their colleagues.

In messages sent to news media Sunday, trade union leaders hiding from police said the strike is the only way to

protest against the uncontrollable increase in the cost of living.

In another message, a representative of the Transport Workers Union said its workers were to stage a 24-hour strike Monday to protest against the government's economic policies.

The military government urged workers to ignore the

strike call, saying it would guarantee the safety of those who did stay on the job.

The government Sunday declared a nationwide state of emergency and suspended constitutional guarantees in an effort to head off the strike called by the communist-led General Confederation of Peruvian Workers.

### So far this year

## Nicaragua claims 33 rebels killed

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 8 (AP) — Nicaragua's National Guard has announced that 33 guerrillas and three soldiers were killed in fighting near the Hopduran border the first three days of this year.

National Guard spokesman Col. Aquiles Aranda Escobar said Sunday the fighting took

place after 60 to 70 guerrillas entered Nicaragua. He did not say why the announcement was delayed.

Managua's Chief of Police Nicolas Valle Salinas said Sunday that marches next Wednesday to commemorate the assassination of opposition newspaper publisher Pedro

Joaquin Chamorro will require a permit.

Chamorro was ambushed in Managua last Jan. 10, sparking the start of a year-long crisis that culminated in a September uprising led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. An estimated 1,500 persons died in the uprising.

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## On New Hebrides

## Manila refugees offered sanctuary

MANILA, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — The New Hebrides, a South Pacific island group, has offered to resettle all the 2,318 Vietnamese refugees aboard the Tung An, cargo ship stranded in Manila Bay, the Philippine Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Meanwhile, French and New Zealand representatives took 16 of the refugees for resettlement in their countries and

Israel offered to provide homes to 100, the ministry said.

The refugees have been denied permission to land in the Philippines since the Hong Kong-based freighter steamed into the bay Dec. 27. The ship had been turned away from Brunei.

The ministry said the blanket offer of resettlement from the New Hebrides, administered jointly by France and Bri-

tain, was made by Paramount Chief Molly Stevens of the New Hebrides Na-Greanmel territory.

The ministry said the French had taken a couple of hundred Vietnamese to the islands in 1947 and the settlers had done a good job of developing the islands' coconut industry.

Stevens, the ministry added, would like the Vietnamese to

settle on Maewo, a 25 square-kilometer island where the soil is fertile and fishing good.

The ministry said an Israeli note handed to it Monday said "Tel Aviv had decided to provide new homes to 100 refugees 'that other countries have refused to accept'."

The note also appealed to other countries, "large and small, to take their share in the absorption of the Vietnamese refugees."

Of the 16 taken by France and New Zealand, 10 are from two families with relatives already resettled in France. The rest, members of the family of a Vietnamese chicken farmer, are to join relatives in New Zealand.

Also Monday, the sixteen Vietnamese bound for new homes left the Tung An to cheer from the 2,300 fellow refugees who remained aboard.

Clutching small bags they had juggled all the way from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and flashing victory signs, they hopped through the "floating hospitals" tied to the Tung An and onto a launch.

Hands waved from hundreds of ragged refugees standing on the decks of the filthy ship in light rain and whipping winds for the farewell.

"I never knew we would be able to leave," said Ly Tuan Ky, 40, a newsmen of the defunct newspaper "Quang Hoa", published in Saigon before the communist triumph in Vietnam in 1975.

Meanwhile, 25,400 pounds of provisions were airlifted to the Huey Fong, lying off Hong Kong, Monday.



REFUGEE: Fellow refugees aboard the Tung An in Manila Bay transfer a Vietnamese child onto a Coast Guard boat Monday. She is one of the 16 accepted for settlement by France and New Zealand.

## British diplomat abducted

## Charges due in Quebec kidnap

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (AP) — Jacques Lanctot was due to be arraigned Monday in the 1970 kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross and the attempted abduction of the Israeli consul in Montreal earlier that year.

Lanctot, 30, arrived here on Saturday from Paris with his wife and three children, ending eight years of exile which

began when he, along with four other Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ) members, were flown to Cuba after Cross's release.

Lanctot's arrival came 34 weeks after the return from Paris of his sister, Louise Cossette-Trudel, and her husband, Jacques, both of whom face charges in the Cross kidnapping.

Lanctot spent the weekend in police cells after his arrest by Montreal police on landing. His court appearance will probably include a bail hearing.

Police say Lanctot is to be charged with conspiracy, kidnapping, forcible detention and extortion in connection with the 59-day kidnapping of Cross, then British trade commissioner in Montreal.

He also faces charges of conspiracy to kidnap and possession of a deadly weapon arising from an alleged FLQ plot early in 1970 to kidnap Moshe Golem, then Israeli consul.

Lanctot was arrested after the unsuccessful plot but was freed on bail and left the country before being brought to trial.

## Leftist newspaper bombed in Italy

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP) — Extremists threw a firebomb Sunday night into the Naples office of the Communist-line Rome daily "Paes Sera", causing panic but no reported injuries, police said. An anonymous caller to a Naples newspaper said the attack was staged by the "Fascist Squads" against a "servant of the regime."

## Kenya elephant has anti-tourist bias

NAIROBI, Jan. 8 (AP) — An elephant in Kenya's Narok district is campaigning against tourists. The pachyderm, nicknamed "Jambo", wrecked 13 tourist vehicles at a local lodge last week, invaded the hotel's kitchen for occasional snacks and periodically startled slumbering guests by entering their ground-floor rooms uninvited, according to Kenya's national news agency Monday.

## Rembrandt stolen from Paris flat

PARIS, Jan. 8 (R) — Armed burglars took a Rembrandt and nine other paintings in a raid on the apartment of an 88-year-old widow here Sunday night, police said. Two masked men overpowered a maid and tied Mrs. Louise Mellerio to a chair with scarves before making off with the paintings, furs, books and cash.

## E. German leader visiting India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (AP) — Erich Honecker, East German state and Communist Party chief, arrived Monday to begin a four-day state visit to India. Honecker was received at Delhi military airport by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, members of Desai's cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

## Jonestown bodies unclaimed; identification still uncompleted

DOVER, Del. Jan. 8 (AP) — The bodies of 631 persons who died in the Peoples Temple mass murder-suicide are stacked in government-purchased coffins in an aging, freezing airplane hangar, their final resting place uncertain.

The U.S. government apparently has no plans to move from Dover Air Force Base the victims of the Nov. 18 incident at the jungle colony in Jonestown, Guyana.

"It looks like no one wants to do anything," said Charles Wyman, a State Department attorney assigned here. "I was told in no uncertain terms that the government has neither the authority nor the funds to release the bodies."

Wyman said many relatives have told the State Department they cannot afford to transport and bury or cremate the bodies. Many relatives are apparently waiting for the government or some charitable group to pay the costs, he said.

Next of kin have been notified of the deaths of 635 identified cultists, but 353 of those bodies remained unclaimed at

the base Sunday night. There also were 278 unidentified bodies.

"I don't know what the solution is going to be," Wyman said. "Obviously there's going to be a solution. We can't leave them there in the hangar."

Wyman said Air Force pathologists in Washington are still trying to name the unidentified corpses, but the pace has slowed considerably. Only two bodies have been identified since Dec. 19.

## Unknown virus in Naples kills 36 children in year

NAPLES, Jan. 8 (AP) — A fast-killing, mysterious disease has killed 36 children under the age of three in Naples and surrounding towns in about a year, authorities reported Monday. They said doctors and other experts have failed so far to find out what causes the illness.

Doctors at the Santo Spirito Hospital of Naples, which specializes in children's diseases, said that in many cases the disease broke out in babies

All 913 of the decomposed bodies were fingerprinted before being placed in hermetically sealed coffins, but Wyman said the Air Force has had trouble locating fingerprint records for many victims, particularly children.

The military flew the bodies here from Jonestown. According to Wyman, the government had to get the bodies out of Guyana to pacify local officials there.

who had been given the combined vaccine against tetanus and diphtheria one or two days earlier.

According to the doctors, the vaccine was not the direct cause, but might have been a factor in accelerating the disease. They said many parents are now reluctant to have their babies vaccinated.

Doctors at the Santo Spirito Hospital of Naples, which specializes in children's diseases, said that in many cases the disease broke out in babies

## Bringing settlement closer

## Iran crisis may dry up Rhodesian oil

SAINT-FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe Jan. 8 (AP) — The crisis in Iran may have given the United States and Britain new leverage in their efforts to promote a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia, according to sources close to the recently adjourned summit talks here.

An authority familiar with the talks said Sunday it had been noted during the exchanges that South Africa imports 90 per cent of its oil from Iran.

The subject of Iran was reportedly high on the informal agenda for conversations among President Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Rhodesia is thought completely dependent on South Africa for its fuel supplies.

The informant, who declined to be named, said under the new civilian government of Shabour Bakhtiar, Iran is likely to ally itself more closely with other Muslim nations and limit or stop altogether oil shipments to South Africa.

In the past it was the Shah

who authorized oil sales to South Africa.

Iran has also invested in South Africa's oil-from-coal enterprises. When the British and Russians ousted the Shah's father during World War II, the South Africans gave him sanctuary. The Shah is said never to have forgotten the debt he felt he owed for that.

Iran has been the only member of the Organization of

Petroleum Exporting Countries willing to sell oil to South Africa. Any ban ordered by Bakhtiar's government would, therefore, make the OPEC embargo complete.

Should this happen, South Africa would have to find oil elsewhere, from Western or other non-OPEC sources such as Mexico. Such help, in theory, could be provided on the condition that South Africa

cease supplying Rhodesia with oil.

This new factor emerged after Carter and Callaghan discussed Rhodesia for an hour Saturday.

Callaghan implied to British reporters Sunday that the American-British attempt to convene all-party talks in London over Rhodesia is being shelved. Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leaders of the Patriotic Front have declined to attend the proposed meeting.

Callaghan said the British government will publish this week the report from its special envoy, Labor Party Chairman Cledwyn Hughes, who investigated prospects for peace talks.

In essence, Callaghan said, Hughes concluded that neither the government of Ian Smith nor guerrilla leaders seemed willing to recognize they could neither win — nor lose — the war.

Callaghan indicated in this kind of stalemate, he and Carter seemed to feel they could only stand back and wait and watch for possible new openings in the weeks and months ahead.

## 19 Rhodesian soldiers killed, guerrillas claim

LUSAKA, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) claimed here Sunday night that 19 Rhodesian soldiers were killed when its guerrillas attacked a Rhodesian communications installation in the north of the country, using rockets and mortars.

ZAPU said in statement that on Jan. 5 ZAPU fighters attacked an enemy communication post which caught fire and exploded.

It said the dump was destroyed, 19 Rhodesian soldiers were killed and 13 others were injured.

An official said about eight enemy soldiers fled in different directions, adding that the attack caused the most severe loss on the part of the Rhodesian forces this year.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian military high command described the ZAPU announcement as "completely untrue."

"This claim has no basis in fact whatsoever," said an official.

On Sunday, the Rhodesian military reported seven government soldiers killed and seven injured Jan. 5 in an "accidental explosion." The casualties were the highest suffered by government troops in any single incident of the war.

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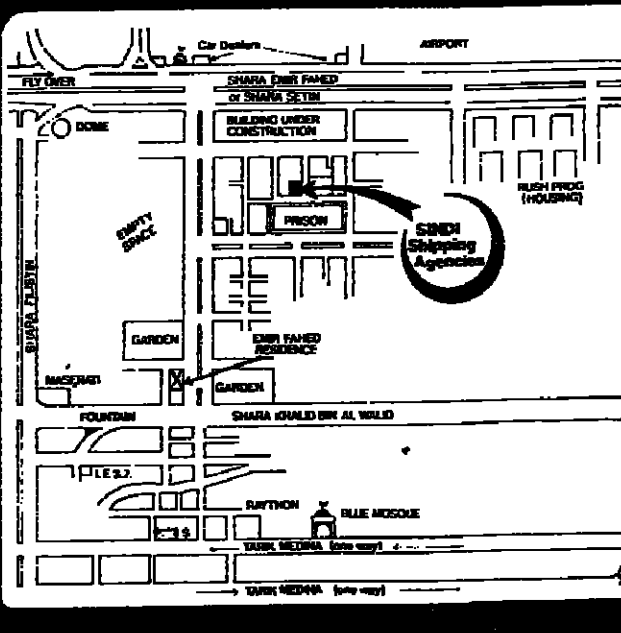
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# arab news

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## BAKHTIAR'S CHANCE

Once again a reform-minded government has come to power in Iran. Once again, — this time within hours of the new government's assumption of power — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has called for its downfall. The aged religious leader, exiled in a Paris suburb seems to have a penchant for chaos without end in Iran.

Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar presented his cabinet to the Shah on Sunday. The Western press characterized the new leadership as "political unknowns," but Khomeini knows better than that. Bakhtiar and his cabinet represent something inconceivable only a few months ago. They are men of the National Front, bitter opponents of the Shah since his restoration to power in a 1953 coup, and Shahpour Bakhtiar was the party's No. 2 leader.

Nevertheless, Khomeini, after pointing out correctly that it was up to the people of Iran to decide the new government's fate, changed that democratic tune and reverted to form by denouncing it as "usurping and illegal."

"Continue your struggle," Khomeini urged his followers. "Do not hesitate for an instant, or the blood spilled until now for Islam and liberty will be lost."

Is Shahpour Bakhtiar, an opponent of the Shah's government since the decade before Khomeini decided to go into politics, to be denied a chance? More to the point, will the people of Iran be denied a chance to judge the effectiveness of an opposition government due to opposition inflexibility?

Khomeini's complaint is centered on the continued presence in Iran of the Shah. Khomeini has called the Shah's "monarchical regime...illegal," and insists that the country's oil strike will continue until the Shah leaves.

Bakhtiar is no friend of the Shah. He has stated repeatedly that the Shah will play a limited, constitutional role in the future, apparently not unlike that of Britain's Queen Elizabeth. He and the Shah have both spoken publicly of a "vacation" for the besieged monarch. To move further would invite anarchy in Iran's military forces, for they would be like a body without a head in the absence of at least a symbolic monarchy.

Khomeini is unjustified in opposing the new government. The people of Iran should be given a chance to test Bakhtiar. The only way to do that is to give Bakhtiar a chance.

## Syrian energy

By Shyam Bhatia

CAIRO — Syria has become a net exporter of energy for the first time in history. This follows the commissioning of five out of eight power turbines at the new Al Thawra dam on the Euphrates between Aleppo and the Turkish border.

A small producer of oil as well, most of which is exported, Syria is now selling some of its surplus hydroelectric power to neighboring Jordan and Lebanon.

Negotiations are also underway to sell 150 megawatts of electricity a day to Turkey. Officials at the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam say it may also be possible to begin similar negotiations with Iraq following the new entente between Baghdad and Damascus.

Construction of the \$600 million dam began in 1968, with Soviet financial and technical assistance. It was completed in March last year. Electricity from the site began to be produced in 1973 in small quantities. When all eight turbines of the dam are commissioned, the generating station will have a total capacity of 850 megawatts.

According to Ahmad Lahham, an energy official, present production averages between 430 and 470 megawatts a day, which is well in excess of the country's own immediate needs. He estimates it will take 20 years for the country to absorb the entire output of electricity. Some will be tapped for rural electrification. Other consumer outlets include sugar beet and paper factories being built around Al Thawra.

Besides its energy and energy related benefits, the new dam will more than double the amount of land under cultivation. Some 550,000 hectares are farmed at present and the government hopes this will be increased to 1,100,000 hectares

before the end of the century. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the reddish brown desert soil that stretches north and south of Al Thawra for 100 kilometers is "notably very fertile. All it needs is a little water to make large scale cultivation of food grains possible."

The only obstacles are the cost of reclaiming desert soil and the nature of land ownership. One estimate is that it costs \$5,000 to reclaim each hectare.

The Baathist government in Damascus wants the reclaimed land to be farmed on a co-operative basis with actual ownership being vested in the state. This proposal is believed to have caused some uneasiness among the country's traditional farming communities and also among the new settlers who are being brought in.

Syria also faces protracted international negotiations on the division of Euphrates water with Turkey, which lies upstream, and Iraq, which lies downstream. Turkey has already built its own dam, the Keban, but is being generous about releasing water because its own reservoir is already full.

The issue of how much water Syria should release for Iraq is still unresolved. When Syria began filling its Lake Assad reservoir four years ago, the Iraqi government said its farmers had been deprived of water and considerable damage had been caused to agriculture in their part of the Euphrates basin.

Although the three countries have been working towards a tripartite agreement for the past 14 years, progress has been slow. Political observers in Damascus say a successful tripartite agreement about the division of Euphrates water will be as important as the actual building of the Al Thawra Dam. —(OFNS)



## Korea's boom economy

By Mark Murray

SEOUL — Korean economist Jae-Ik Kim is fascinated by the fact that during his lifetime he will have lived in three radically different societies without ever having left his native country.

He was born in an agricultural society, is now helping to map out the strategy of the current industrialized society, and expects to live out his declining years in a post-industrial society.

Jae-Ik Kim, the director-general of the Economic Planning Board, is one of the articulate and brilliant young technocrats who have emerged in the past decade or so to provide the driving force behind what amounts to a total restructuring of a national way of life.

The pace is truly frenetic. Amazing growth rates of around 15 per cent in real terms annually are producing vast amounts of surplus cash which are ploughed straight back into industry or into wage increases. Old, inefficient industries are being ruthlessly scrapped, and new ones, on a higher technological plane, move in to take their place.

It's all part of a strategy to produce a world-ranking economic power that will be able to stand on its own feet — and, most important in Seoul, have the muscle to repel, or more hopefully, prevent the invasion South Korea still believes is a real possibility from the Communist North.

Obviously the fast pace produces distortions. Inflation is rampant; pollution is now as bad as it once was in Japan; behind the vibrant excitement of the high economic growth is a harsh life in many respects.

The structure of the exports has also changed drastically. Light manufactured goods like textiles are declining rapidly, while its share of the heavy and chemical industries has

risen from 12 per cent in 1966 to 36 per cent today. Another big factor is service exports, particularly construction in the Middle East — where some 57,000 Korean workers contribute heavily to the home country's foreign exchange reserves, which reached \$3 billion in 1977.

The Koreans have achieved and, in fact, over-achieved their first three five-year development plans, and there are times when even they seem a bit bemused by it all. In 1976 when the economic planners were drawing up the fourth five-year plan they based it on projected GNP growth of 7.5 per cent.

Halfway through the year, they realized that this figure was hopelessly inadequate, scrapped the plan and started again. In fact, the GNP grew 15.2 per cent.

Jae-Ik Kim describes how the Koreans are turning economic theory upside down and getting away with it: especially in seeing world recession as a time of opportunity rather than of concern. After the 1973 oil crisis when world trade went into a slump, the Koreans used the time to overhaul the industrial structure, pumping in cash and new technology in the areas where they projected future growth.

When the economic cycle internationally took an upturn, Korean industry was instantly ready to take advantage of the increased demand and the export figures soared.

This is the pattern they intend to follow in the future as well. Korea is developing along quite different lines from its close and powerful neighbor Japan. The Koreans closely watch the Japanese performance and learn from the mistakes. —(OFNS)

## saudi press review

"Al-Medina" dealt with what it called "apparent differences of opinion inside the Palestine Liberation Organization as can be deduced from the number of statements made recently, and then denied."

"These statements included some made by the top leaders. There was even one by Yasser Arafat and another by his deputy which were quickly denied."

"There is no doubt now," the paper said, "that one of the lines of thought in the PLO calls for recognition of the Jewish entity and suspension of the armed struggle in return for a national Palestinian homeland."

There are other differences too, the paper added. "One of them is the question of a government in exile. It is obvious that the Palestinians have been forced by the problems of the present situation in the Arab world to minimize their demands be-

cause they are not free to fight from the Arab countries neighboring Israel nor are they sufficiently backed to carry on the struggle inside the occupied land."

The paper concluded that "if all parties to the Middle East issue, including Moscow, believe that the United States holds most of the cards in this game then it would be right for the Palestinians to resort to a strategy that would make them an effective party in the American efforts to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem."

In an editorial on the Gulf trade ministers conference which opened in Riyadh Monday, "Al-Jazirah" said: "One of the problems facing Gulf governments is the difficulty of obtaining the necessary technology from industrialized countries to develop their agriculture. Another is the creation of a Gulf common market which would enable member states

to coordinate their trade and economic activities as well as comfortably absorb the effects of international inflation. The third is further cooperation between the Gulf bloc and other Arab states which, it is hoped, will lead to greater economic unity in the Arab world and allow Arabs to use their economic resources in a way that would eventually make them an influential economic power."

On the same subject "Al-Riyadh" said that the Gulf region "has been for a long time the focus of foreign greed due to its wealth. There were companies that charged wildly extravagant prices for services and goods — a practice they would not follow elsewhere. Others inflated their bids while a third group adopted a two-tier pricing policy for their exports — with the higher one for the Gulf."

"Fortunately," the paper added, "our leadership was wise enough to realize the interests of the region and rose to the occasion splendidly. The conference that is being held in Riyadh is yet another chance

to study the problems and find a common ground for a joint strategy."

On the Iranian question, "Ohras" said that some observers now see the situation as a "Soviet-American game."

"This may well accelerate the pace of events in the country as was the case in many other regions. We may suddenly find ourselves in the midst of a large scale military confrontation."



## Shahpour Bakhtiar

By William Branigan

TEHRAN — Shahpour Bakhtiar, 63, the man the Shah of Iran has asked to lead a new civilian government, described himself not too long ago as "an unemployed intellectual."

Largely unknown to most Iranians until he was cast into the limelight late last month, Bakhtiar is in fact a lawyer by training and a longtime opponent of the Shah. Like other leaders of Iran's secular political opposition, he is a member of the wealthy upper-crust of Tehran society and has managed to live quite comfortably despite long political repression.

Until recently, Bakhtiar was the No. 2 man in the opposition National Front, which expelled him after he accepted the Shah's mandate to form a government that would end the country's year-long crisis while, apparently, preserving the monarchy. He was one of the youngest high officials of the National Front government under the late Muhammad Mossadeq, who forced the Shah into exile in 1953 before a CIA-backed coup brought him back a few days later.

Bakhtiar studied at the French School of Beirut and later at the University of Pa-

ris, where he received a doctorate in international law in 1940. Later he earned another doctorate in law and political science from the Sorbonne in Paris.

During World War II, he was drafted by the French army for 18 months, and the fight against the Nazi invasion has been a major influence in Bakhtiar's life.

After his return to Iran in 1946, Bakhtiar spent two years in the provinces. In 1948 he joined the Iran Party, a group of largely French-speaking social democrats like himself, which became part of the National Front. Bakhtiar rose to become a deputy minister of labor under Mossadeq, but was forced out of government service by the 1953 coup.

He later began working in a law office and again became active in opposition politics. Bakhtiar claims to have been jailed six times for political activities.

He has said the Shah on several occasions had him dismissed from jobs because of his political record.

Despite having been a political outcast in the past, Bakhtiar seems to have done well financially under the Shah's regime. Like many well-to-do

dissidents, including National Front leader and ex-ally Karim Sanjabi, he lives in a spacious walled villa in north Tehran with a garden and a swimming pool.

On a recent visit, guests were received and served tea by servants dressed in white, and four cars were parked outside on the lawn.

A natty dresser who still speaks fluent, articulate French, Bakhtiar today strikes some acquaintances differently than he does others. Some view him as a courageous man who took on a difficult task in a desperate bid to save his country from further chaos and violence. Others see him as a political opportunist who has delusions of being a man of the hour.

In any case, one factor that may militate against his efforts to end Iran's political and economic crisis is his reputed distaste for the country's powerful religious leaders, who have been in the forefront of the opposition to the Shah. A secular man and a political liberal, Bakhtiar reportedly had been growing increasingly uncomfortable with the tactical alliance between the National Front and the religious opposition led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. — (WP)

## War and natural resources

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — There is an increasing danger that the United States and the Soviet Union could be dragged into a Third World conflict where access to natural resources is at stake, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has told "The Washington Post."

Brown said he was worried about the general problem raised by the conflicting interests of the two superpowers in developing countries, and said, "in response to a question, that the current turmoil in oil-rich Iran is an example."

Brown said the prospects of instability in developing countries are such "that we might have a very difficult time avoiding the choice between active participation in conflict, although not necessarily with ground forces, or a severe damage to our national interests and resources."

"I think that's a worse problem than it was in the 1950s and 1960s," Brown continued. "You say how could it be worse than Vietnam? I guess what I'm saying is that our vital interests are more likely to be involved than in retrospect they probably were" in Vietnam. "We're more interdependent we're more resource-dependent on the outside world."

Brown was part of the government team during the Vietnam war, serving under President Kennedy as Pentagon research director and later as secretary of the Air Force. He said he doesn't believe the United States would become involved again in a place like Vietnam where vital national interests were not unequivocally at stake.

The defense secretary, who has just finished two years of running the world's mightiest military establishment, did not spell out how the United States could successfully use its power in developing nations where vital resources were in contention. He did state, however, that "planning is going ahead" for a highly mobile,

hard-hitting specialized force for conflicts outside of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This time last year, Brown and other Carter administration executives were talking about assembling two army divisions and a marine amphibious force to respond to emergencies in vital areas like the Gulf. Brown said that specialization of such a military force is limited by the variety of threats the United States must plan for all around the world. "Our forces need to be multipurpose," he said. "We're not like the Soviets, who have 150 divisions. They can deploy 35 or 40 on one border, 30 to 40 on another, and a big mass in between."

He said that the second army division now being withdrawn from South Korea could be part of a specialized Gulf force.

In contrast to the rise in danger of superpower conflicts within developing countries, Brown said that he does not believe the United States and the Soviet Union have gotten any closer to a nuclear war with each other in the last two decades. "I hesitate to say" that the risks of such nuclear conflict "have gone down, but they may have gone down," he said.

Brown said the most positive accomplishment of his two years at the Pentagon is the absence of U.S. involvement in any war.

"Now that's not something you can credit to the Defense Department," Brown stressed, "let alone to me. But it is a fact and it is something for which the administration as a whole intends to take full credit."

In the interview, the defense secretary made these observations on other major topics:

SALT II—U.S. spending for strategic forces, those that would be used in an all-out nuclear war, will have to be increased above the present \$10-billion-a-year level even if a new strategic arms limitation

treaty is signed with the Soviets. With a new agreement Brown said, the strategic budget would have to be increased 20 to 40 per cent. Without the agreement, the increase would have to be between 50 and 60 per cent, he said.

China—"The big payoff militarily (in establishing relations with Peking) is that it stabilizes the situation in a way that reduces our concern about Northeast Asia. But I think it would be a mistake to say the main payoff is military. It's principally diplomatic." He added, however, that "it's very important to us that the Soviets not be able to throw their political and military strength all at one point," which could be the case if the Soviets reached such an accommodation with China that they could transfer divisions on that border to the NATO front.

Space warfare—The Soviets have developed and tested anti-satellite weapons "and we haven't responded in kind. But that has not caused them to restrain" their anti-satellite program.

Civil defense—"I don't think civil defense, whether it be by shelter in the cities or by evacuation" from them, "really prevents unacceptable damage from being inflicted on either side" in a nuclear war. "On the other hand, an outcome that differs by 30 or 40 million more dead in one case than in another in a given country, which could be the difference between the civil defense plan and no civil defense plan, could—I don't think it's likely but it's possible — affect perceptions and actions on the two sides. And so I think it's worth exploring" under a modestly funded program.

MX land missile—"something has to be done" to make U.S. land-based missiles less vulnerable to Soviet attack. Whether to deploy the new MX land missile in aircraft or inside vertical shelters is still being studied. —(WP)



# Pantomime 'Sing a Song' proves a crowd pleaser



The King of Cornocopia with the Chamberlain



Princess and prince — charming



Flop and Flop, the court jesters



Simple Simon sings a simple song



Witch Watz casting her foul spells



Dame Chole and the cooks making the pie

By F.W. Rawding  
JEDDAH — The pantomime "Sing a Song of Sixpence" presented by the Saudi Equity Theater was well received by a good first night audience. The children responded rapturously to the promptings of the Dames, of Simple Simon and of the two Court Jesters. They sang songs, hissed the witch and yelled warnings to their heroes with enormous enthusiasm.

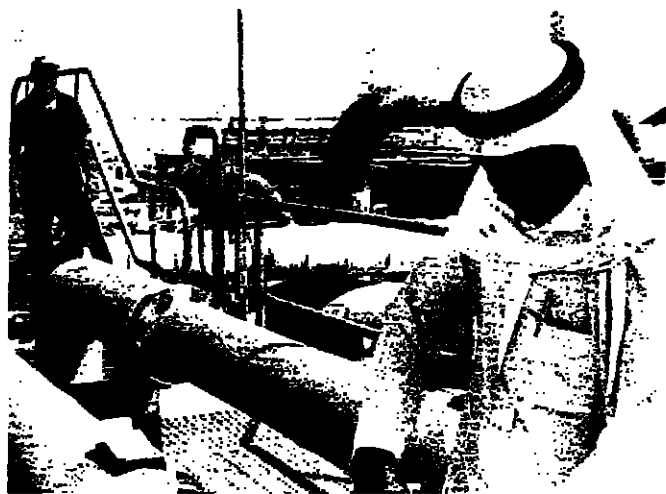
It was a good effort on everyone's part and the whole company and all the helpers

put up a smashing show. It was very funny indeed in places. The direction was competent: the choreography, costumes and sets good. The music was sometimes too powerful for the solo and duet singers, especially those who were, as Dames, coping with castrati registers. There was quite obviously a lot of enthusiasm on opening night after weeks of hard work. Well done indeed.

Further performances will take place at the Player's Playhouse at 8 p.m. on Jan. 9 and 11 and at 7 p.m. on Jan. 10.

Photos by Peter Chaplin

## Arab news OTC OUTLOOK 79



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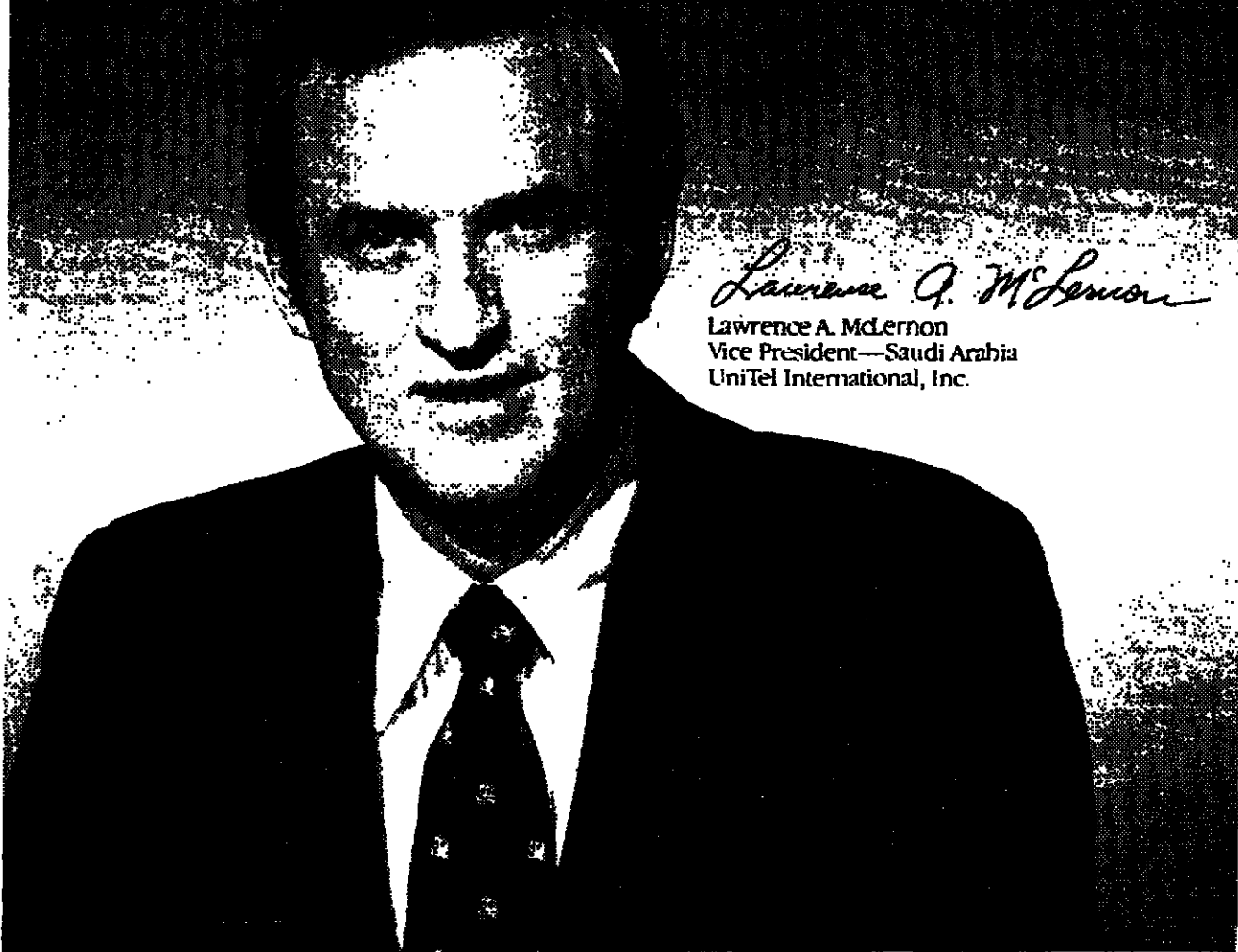
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## In memorial: Philip K. Hitti

By a Staff Reporter  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Memorial services were held in Princeton, New Jersey, late last month for Philip K. Hitti, the internationally renowned Arab scholar who pioneered the study of Arab history and civilization in the American academic world.

Hitti, 92, professor emeritus of Semitic literature at Princeton University, died Dec. 24 after a prolonged illness.

Born in Shemlan, Lebanon, Hitti spent most of his adult life teaching and writing in the United States. His association with Princeton University — both as a teaching professor and an emeritus scholar — lasted 52 years.

In reporting his death, the "New York Times" described Hitti as "a leading authority in the United States on Arabic and Islamic culture and one of the first persons in any American university to appreciate and promote the importance of the Arab world in this country."

In addition to his academic career, Hitti served as a consultant to several U.S. government agencies and advised the Arab delegations to the first organizing meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945.

Earlier this year, the Egyptian government decorated Hitti with the Order of Merit, First Class.

His native country Lebanon bestowed on him the Medal of Honor of the Lebanese Republic in 1953 and the Medal of the Cedars of commander's rank — the country's highest civilian decoration — in 1956. Syria honored the scholar in 1954 with the Merit Decoration, First Class.

Hitti received his undergraduate degree from the American University of Beirut in 1908. He then joined the AUB faculty and taught there for the next five years.

From 1913 to 1920, Hitti studied and taught at New York's Columbia University, where he received his Ph.D. degree.

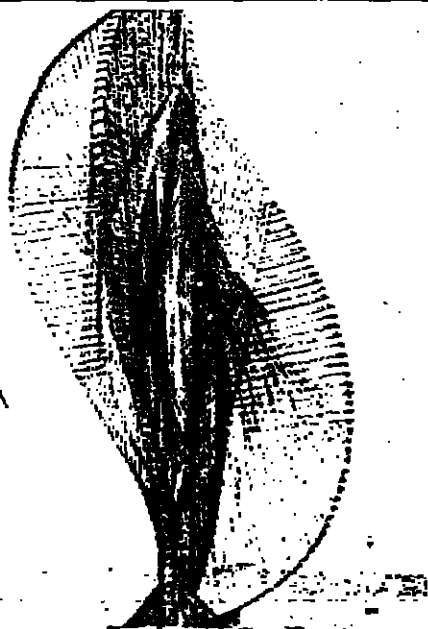
He returned to Beirut in 1920, and rejoined the faculty of AUB as a professor of history.

Six years later he accepted a position as assistant professor of Semitic literature at Princeton, where he taught until his retirement in 1954.

Hitti became the first director of Princeton's Near East studies program.

Hitti wrote countless books and papers on Middle East culture and history. The most popular in the United States was his "History of the Arabs," published in 1937.

Hitti is survived by his daughter, Viola H. Winder of Princeton; a brother, Dr. Joseph Hitti of Beirut; a sister, Mrs. Najib Jabbour of Beirut; and a grandson.



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## Climbing a growth curve at the New York Islamic Center

Special to Arab News  
By Katherine Breedlove

NEW YORK — New York City's Islamic Center, one of the two in the United States, serves a community of more than 100,000 Arab Muslims.

"There are two to three million Muslims in this country," said Dr. Hosni M. Gaber, director and Imam of the center. "But the largest gathering is in and around the city of New York."

The center, a tax-exempt religious group housed in a modest five-story brownstone, serves as a seat of prayer, a meeting place for Muslim cultures, a library, a school for children, and a place for family counseling.

A visit to the center on a typical afternoon finds the reception room filled with people waiting for counseling or advice from the director.

The New York center is supported by Muslim countries with missions at the United Nations, while the other official Islamic Center in the United States—located in Washington—is supported by Muslim countries with embassies there.

"Any Islamic country with a mission to the United Nations is automatically considered a member of our Board of Governors," Gaber explained.

Formerly a professor of Islamic law at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Gaber was designated as director of the center by the government of Egypt, which also pays his salary and expenses.

The remainder of the center's budget comes from contributions by Muslim countries and from the local community. Besides the director, the staff includes two secretaries and one curator who is the caller to the prayers.

"We have many volunteers in the community who help out with emergencies such as funerals, special meetings, Eid services and other events," Gaber said.

The center's activities are divided into two categories, Gaber added. "First, we serve the Muslim community in and around the city. We hold religious services, notify people of religious occasions, perform funerals, marriages and counseling, and also distribute books and publications on Islam."

We also provide a school where Muslim children can learn basic religion and basic Arabic, and we give Fatwas (legal opinions). We issue a great many of these Fatwas by phone, by mail or in person, to Muslims all over the United States," Gaber said.

The second area of activity focuses on the center's aim to serve as a bridge between the Muslim and non-Muslim community. Information on Islam and the Muslim cultures is



Dr. Hosni M. Gaber, director of the New York Islamic Center.

provided. Lectures on Islam as a religion and a culture are offered in area schools, churches and universities. Thousands of letters are answered every year from non-Muslim Americans seeking information on Islam. Many groups visit the center for such information, Gaber said.

In this way, we try to make a contribution to understanding between different cultures and religions," Gaber said. "We hope to expand these activities when the new mosque is built."

The center's new mosque is on the drawing boards of architects 3D/International, Houston, and Rogers, Butler, Burgun and Shahrine, New York. It will be New York's first mosque, and will feature Islamic architectural characteristics such as waterfalls, a dome and a 190-foot minaret.

The 2-story complex will have a total of 45,000 square feet and will include a main prayer hall and an assembly hall to accommodate 1,000 people. It is to be located in New York's upper East side on an 80,000 square foot site that includes the entire blockfront between 96th and 97th streets.

The lower level will contain living quarters for the Imam, a library, classrooms, an exhibit hall and off-street parking. Like all mosques, it will be oriented toward the east, toward Mecca. The total project, exclusive of the land, is expected to

cost \$20 million. Completion is scheduled for 1982.

"Although there are about 30 mosques now in the New York area, they are in apartments or buildings not originally built for that purpose," Gaber said. "We hope this new center will add to the culture and beauty of the city and will serve the Muslim community here. Most important, we hope the large Muslim community will find the center to be a place where they can gather for their worship and for their cultural activities."

The current center can accommodate about 700 persons for prayer, Gaber said. The proposed center will hold 2,000 which "are expected for services during the blessed times like Ramadan," he added.

"In addition, we will not have to rent space for our special occasions," Gaber explained. "This year we rented space at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for our September feast celebrating the breaking of fasting at the end of Ramadan."

Back when the Islamic center moved into its current building, leaders of New York's Muslim community were already looking ahead to a new mosque. The land was purchased during 1966-1969, with initial contributions of \$200,000 each from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya, according to Robert W. Thabit, attorney for the Islamic Center.

The buildings on the site have been demolished and the land is being readied for construction, Thabit said.

"Ground-breaking is set for next spring, provided everything goes as planned," he added.

Current donations to the proposed center total over \$2.5 million. During the summer of 1978, a special fund was opened with gifts of \$500,000 from the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and \$1 million each from the governments of Libya and Iraq. During the period 1966-1977, the Kingdom contributed \$900,000, Kuwait \$1.2 million, Libya \$230,000 and Qatar \$110,000. There were also contributions from the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Iran, Jordan, Morocco and the local New York community. The latter included \$12,000 from U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce and \$6,000 from the Islamic Cultural Society.

Heading up the new fund is Ambassador Abdullah Yagoub Bishara, chairman of the Islamic Center's Board of Governors and Ambassador to the United Nations from Kuwait. Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the U.N. Jamil M. Baroudy also has been instrumental in the development of the Islamic Center. He and the ambassadors from Kuwait and Libya convinced their governments of the importance of the new mosque and raised the initial funds, Thabit said. And, he added, they have continued support efforts to build the new mosque.

## World forecast calls for warming trend, then possible ice age

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES — The

forecast is for continued cool weather all over the earth through the mid 1980s, with a global warming trend setting in thereafter for the rest of the century — followed by a severe cold snap after 2000, a cold snap that might well last throughout the first half of the 21st century.

That, at least, is the way that Drs. Leona M. Libby and Louis J. Pandolfi project the world's climate for roughly the next 70 years. They base their forecast upon a detailed analysis of past climatic patterns, as seen in several hundred-year-old trees, in samples of deep ice from Greenland and in sea floor cores taken from the Santa Barbara, Calif., basin.

Libby, an adjunct professor of engineering at the University of California, Los Angeles, and Pandolfi, formerly a graduate student in Libby's laboratory and now a research scientist with the Global Geochemistry Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif., have been interested in past, present and future climatic trends for several years now.

Proceeding on the assumption that climate varies in a cyclic, repetitive way, the two researchers have sought to reconstruct past climatic conditions for a variety of clues.

Three tree ring-sizes have long been interpreted as rough indicators of climatic conditions for any year — a wide ring suggesting ample supplies of water and nutrients, along with benign temperatures, for example — but Libby's and Pandolfi's work, reported in 1976, extended this concept and refined it.

Libby and Pandolfi have been able to work out the climatic trends of past centuries for which there are otherwise no records.

The tree ring measurements reflect, for example, the "little ice ages" of the 15th and 18th centuries, when the annual average temperatures dropped only one to two degrees centigrade. The average drops around 15 to 20 degrees during an ice age.

Although seemingly small, that slight temperature drop was enough for glaciers in the Alps, Scandinavia, Alaska and New Zealand to extend much farther down into their valleys than they do now. The growing season was also shorter and cooler than it is today and life generally was difficult in all respects for nearly every one.

Libby's and Pandolfi's tree ring data point to the same sorts of climatic hard times back in the 4th century A.D., a time for which there is not much information available now. Still, it is known that the Emperor Diocletian imposed price controls on key commodities such as wheat, and Libby wonders if this perhaps was a consequence of short supplies—a shortfall brought about by poor weather conditions over several decades.

But now she and Pandolfi have found additional evidence that not only corroborates their earlier work done on past climates, but also suggests possible climatic trends in the future.

That evidence is both conventional and unconventional. As examples of the former,

there are plugs of ocean floor matter taken from the Santa Barbara Channel in which the concentrations of uranium and organic carbon can be seen to fluctuate in the same sort of way as the oxygen isotopes in the tree rings, additional oxygen isotopic variations in tree rings from Bristlecone pines in southern California and in core samples from deep, and therefore old, ice wells in Greenland.

In the latter category of evidence, Libby and Pandolfi discovered that the annual catch of blue crabs in the Chesapeake Bay varies in much the same way as the more conventional factors do. "We've found the same sorts of periods in all of these seemingly unrelated events," said Pandolfi.

What seems to relate all of them, however, is the performance of the sun, or to be more precise, the erratic performance of the sun.

Drawing upon more than 50 years of catch yields for the blue crab, Libby and Pandolfi set up some complex mathematical equations. Into these equations went the crab tonnage figures, along with maximal air temperatures and mi-

nimal rainfall measurements from nearby Philadelphia and the variations in which tides recorded in the bay, all for the same 50-year span.

Which all these factors were plotted on a graph, they showed the same periodicity—that is, they appeared to rise and fall almost in unison.

"The explanation we offer for the agreement among the periods," the two researchers wrote in an article soon to be published in a scientific journal, "is that high tides wash nutrients into the surface waters of the bay, and higher temperatures warm the surface waters, and minimum rainfall allows the surface waters to become more saline, all of which factors are salubrious for crab growth."

Incidentally, their curves, projected into the future, accurately caught the up-turn in the crab yield observed in 1977. Looking further ahead, the UCLA team has forecast increased catches until 1982—perhaps as much as 50 million kilograms of crab annually—and continued high yields until the late 1980s, when non-salubrious conditions will begin to set in.

Although the interrelation-

ship between crab yields, air temperatures and rainfall goes back no more than 50 years or so, the fact that these factors do appear to be linked has given Libby and Pandolfi some confidence that they are on the right track with their isotope approach to past climates.

"In trees which grow on rain water," the two wrote, "isotope variations in their (annual) rings should be climate indicators because the isotope composition in rain and carbon dioxide varies with temperature."

Indeed, a trace of the isotopic variations in a series of very old trees from around the world coincides almost perfectly with a trace of temperatures made in England with mercury thermometers since the early 1700s.

This corroborated record shows the trees—German oaks, Japanese cedar and American sequoia—with reduced oxygen-18 concentrations in the first and last decades of the 18th century, decades that thermometer records clearly show to have been colder than average. Libby and Pandolfi therefore believe they can identify similar cooler (and

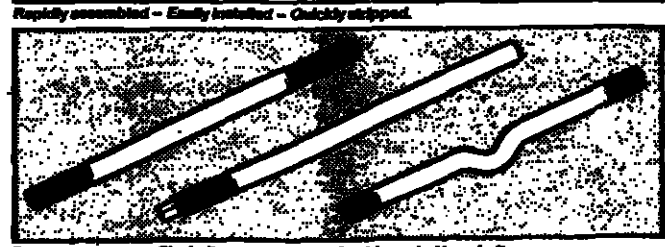
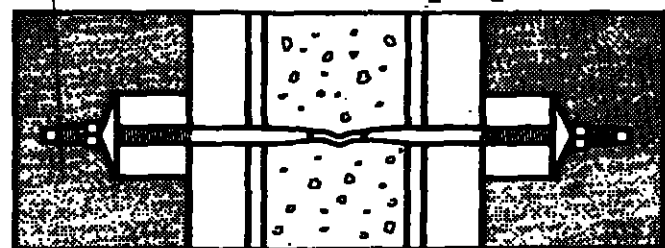
warmer) periods further back in time.

More recently, the world has enjoyed an agricultural boom during the past 70 years or so. The earth's annual average temperature has risen by about one to 1½ degrees, about as much of an increase as the decrease during the little ice ages, during this interval and with roughly the inverse effect, never has so much food been produced.

Libby and Pandolfi are not alone in suspecting that the sun's output is a sometimes thing; an increasing number of scientists are coming to feel that our star's performance, instead of being 100 per cent the same all the time, may vary by one per cent or so over unknown segments of time.

When she and Pandolfi project their curves into the future, they show lower average temperatures from now through the mid 1980s. "Then," Libby added, "we see a warming trend (by about a quarter of 1 degree Fahrenheit) globally to around the year 2000. And then it will really get cold—if we can believe our projections. This has to be tested." —(LAT)

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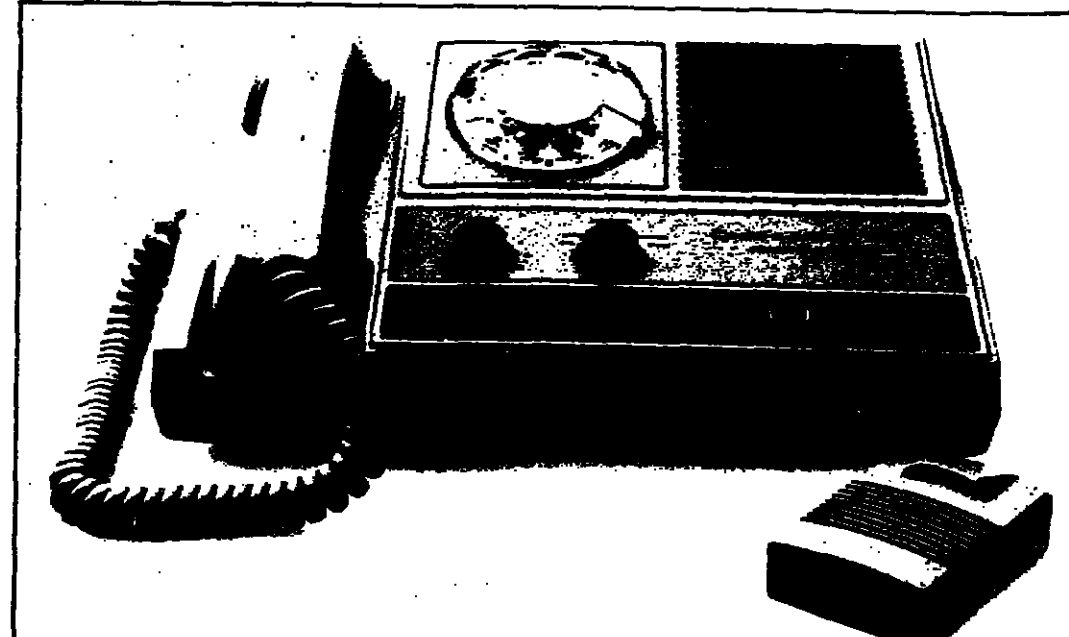
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# Super Bowl pits Dallas, Pittsburgh

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The defending champions, the Dallas Cowboys, massacred the Los Angeles Rams, 28-0, Sunday while in Pittsburgh the Steelers crushed the Houston Oilers, 34-5, to set up the first rematch in the history of the American Football Super Bowl.

Super Bowl XIII is scheduled for Jan. 21 in Miami. Pittsburgh defeated Dallas, 21-17, in the 10th Super Bowl in 1976.

In Los Angeles, Charlie Waters set up two Dallas touchdowns with a pair of third-quarter interceptions and the Cowboys' doomday defense forced five other turnovers en route to their 28-0 triumph and a record fifth appearance in

the Super Bowl.

The Rams, bidding for their first Super Bowl berth, lost in the AFC finals for the fourth time in the last five years.

After Waters, a strong safety, plucked off the misfired Pat Haden passes intended for tight end Terry Nelson, the Cowboys scored on Tony Dorsett's 5-yard run at 5:49 of the third quarter and on a four-yard pass from Roger Staubach to Scott Laidlaw 58 seconds into the fourth quarter. They added another touchdown on an 11-yard pass from Staubach to Billy Joe Dupree with 2:56 left and got their final score on Thomas Henderson's 68-yard TD return of an interception off backup quarterback Vince Ferragamo with 1:19 remaining.

In Washington final

## Steady Austin masters power of Navratilova

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — A near perfect Tracy Austin mastered the power serve of defending champion Martina Navratilova to defeat the expatriate Czech, 6-3, 6-2, Sunday and win the championship of the \$125,000, Washington stop of the women's indoor tennis tour.

The 16-year-old Austin, playing primarily from the baseline, broke Navratilova once in the first set and once in the second in winning the hour-long finals match and a \$24,000 first prize.

Austin played her normal game of placements, passes and few errors and was able to overcome the serve of the left-handed Navratilova, winner of this tournament in three of the past four years. Navratilova, who collected

\$12,000 could not get into her serve and volley game and kept making mistakes with her backhand.

Austin, who turned pro only in October, has defeated Navratilova only three of the eight times they have met in tournament play, including the final in Dallas last year which ended Navratilova's streak of 37 consecutive match wins.

To reach the finals, Austin had beaten Barbara Halpquist, then her teenage rival Pam Shriver, also 16, and in the semifinal, Ilana Kloss of South Africa.

Navratilova defeated Lea Antonopoulis, Ruta Gerulaitis, Ann Kiyomura and Dianne Fromholtz, all in two sets.

## F.A. Cup 4th-round draw

LONDON, Jan. 8 (R)—A clash between Leeds and West Bromwich—on current form, two of the best teams in the English First Division—may be the highlight of the Football Association (F.A.) Cup fourth round for which the draw was made Monday. But the emphasis is on the "may-be"

There are only 16 matches in the fourth round but 63 teams are left in the competition after the ice and snow which wiped out all but three of Saturday scheduled third round ties.

Fortunately for the officials who have to sort out this mess, the weather has improved sharply and virtually all the third round games should be played over the next three days.

If they survive this week, most of the top clubs should have an easy passage into the last 16.

F.A. Cup, fourth round, Jan. 27: Swansea City or Bristol Rovers vs. Charlton Athletic or Maidstone, Sheffield Wednesday or Arsenal vs.

Notts County or Reading, Birmingham or Burnley vs. Sunderland or Everton, Sheffield United or Aldershot vs. Swindon Town or Cardiff City, Shrewsbury Town vs. Manchester City or Barnsley or Rotherham, Nottingham Forest or Aston Villa vs. York City or Luton Town, Southend United or Liverpool vs. Millwall or Blackburn Rovers, Newport County or West Ham vs. Darlington or Colchester.

Preston North End or Derby County vs. Wimbledon or Southampton, Tottenham Hotspur or Ayr United vs. Wrexham or Stockport, Ipswich Town or Carlisle United vs. Orient or Bury, Stock City or Oldham Athletic vs. Leicester City, Middlesbrough or Crystal Palace vs. Bristol City or Bolton Wanderers, Newcastle United or Torquay United vs. Brighton or Wolverhampton Wanderers, Fulham or Queens Park Rangers vs. Manchester United or Chelsea, Hartlepool United or Leeds United vs. Coventry City or West Bromwich Albion.

## European soccer roundup

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Results of European First Division weekend soccer games:

**Italy**  
Avellino 0 Atalanta 0  
Fiorentina 0 Juventus 1  
Vicenza 1 Ascoli 1  
AC Milan 4 Catanzaro 0  
Napoli 1 Lazio 1  
Perugia 1 Verona 1  
Roma 1 Inter 1  
Torino 3 Bologna 1

**Spain**  
Atletico 1 Burgos 2  
Santander 3 Valencia 1  
Sevilla 2 Salamanca 1  
Vallecano 1 Real M. 1  
Sociedad 2 Barcelona 0  
Zaragoza 3 Las Palmas 1  
Gijon 2 Huelva 0  
Hercules 2 Celta 0  
Espanol 0 Athletic B. postponed.

**Portugal**  
Sporting 2 Boavista 0  
Barre 0 Benfica 4  
Guimaraes 3 Varzim 1  
Viseu 1 Braga 1  
Estoril 1 Academico 0  
Famalicao 1 Maritimo 0  
Beira 3 Balenenses 1  
Porto Setubal postponed.

**Greece**  
Ethnikos 0 Yamina 0  
Iraklis 2 Panathinai 2  
Kastoria 1 Olympia 0  
Larisa 2 Kavala 1  
OFI 0 AEK 0  
Panionios 1 Apollon 1  
Panthers 2 Egaleo 1  
Rodos 1 PAOK 0  
Aris 2 Panachaiki 0  
There were no Belgian fixtures because of bad weather. The West German program resumes Saturday.



WATERS: Interceptions

Cowboys tackle Randy White wiped out two-thirds of the Rams' starting backfield with jarring tackles that knocked running back John Cappelletti and Haden out of the game.

In Pittsburgh, freezing rain transformed Sunday's AFC championship game at Three Rivers Stadium into a fumble-ridden, ice-skating exhibition. But as far as the Pittsburgh Steelers were concerned they might just as well have been in Balmi Miami already preparing for the super bowl.

Terry Bradshaw staggered Houston with two touchdown passes and 17 points in a 48-second span late in the first half and Pittsburgh's "steel curtain" defense then applied the knockout punch. Led by all-pro linebacker Jack Ham, the Steeler defense completely shut off Houston's offense and rolled to a 34-victory that brought Pittsburgh its third Super Bowl berth in the past five years.

## Chastened Loughery leads Nets to victory

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP) — Technically speaking, the "ben" Kevin Loughery is doing fine.

Loughery, the 36-year-old coach of the New Jersey Nets, was on his best behavior Sunday night when he returned from a three-game suspension and guided the Nets, with 41 points by Bernard King, to a 117-112 National Basketball Association victory over the Phoenix Suns.

Loughery never came close to adding to his league-leading total of 26 technical fouls as he kept his comments to the officials to a minimum. The normally demonstrative coach had been suspended three games and fined \$1,000 for bumping referees Don Murphy and Mike Mathis on Dec. 29.

"I'm very pleased to be back," said Loughery. "My goal is to stay away from the officials as much as I can. Dave Wohl, my assistant, may be getting into more trouble now."

In other NBA games, the Cleveland Cavaliers beat the Golden State Warriors, 112-108 and the Indiana Pacers defeated the Atlanta Hawks 112-97. Cleveland took a 95-74 lead over Golden State into the final period, then saw the Warriors surge to within three

points behind rookies Wayne Cooper and Ray Townsend sealing his third straight victory and 10th in the last 14 games. Guard Johnny Davis scored 25 points as Indiana breezed to its third victory in the last four games, moving out to a 56-39 halftime lead and then coasting home.

## American poised for chess attack

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 8 (R) — British champion Jonathan Speelman Sunday looks set to lose his lead in the Hastings International Chess Tournament when the adjourned games from round 10 are finished.

His game against Soviet grandmaster Evgeny Vashukov looks quite lost and he may well resign it without resuming play.

One of his rivals, American grandmaster Larry Christiansen, adjourned against Britain's George Botterill one pawn up and could move into the lead. Canadian grandmaster Peter Blyivasas drew against Romanian Grandmaster M. Mihail Suba and is in contention,

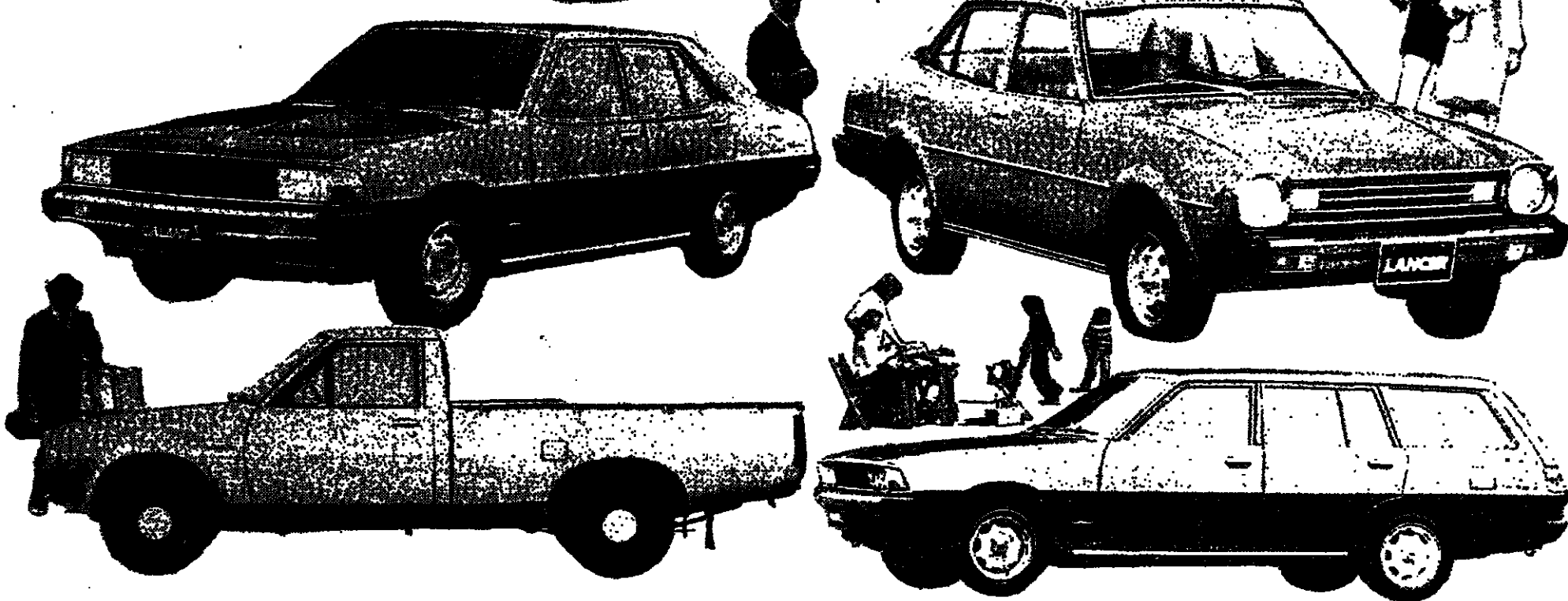


PLAYING IT COOL: The normally demonstrative Kevin Loughery says he'll be steering clear of officials for the next few games.

## NBA standings

Eastern Conference					Western Conference				
Atlantic Division					Midwest Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB	
Washington	27	12	.692	—	Houston	21	16	.568	1 1/2
Philadelphia	23	13	.639	2 1/2	Atlanta	20	21	.488	4 1/2
New Jersey	19	18	.514	7	Cleveland	17	22	.436	6 1/2
New York	20	21	.488	8	New Orleans	13	28	.317	11 1/2
Boston	13	24	.351	13	Detroit	12	27	.308	11 1/2
Central Division					Pacific Division				
San Antonio	24	16	.600	—	Seattle	24	14	.632	—
					Phoenix	26	16	.619	—
					Los Angeles	24	16	.600	1
					Portland	19	17	.528	4
					Golden State	21	19	.525	4
					San Diego	19	23	.452	7

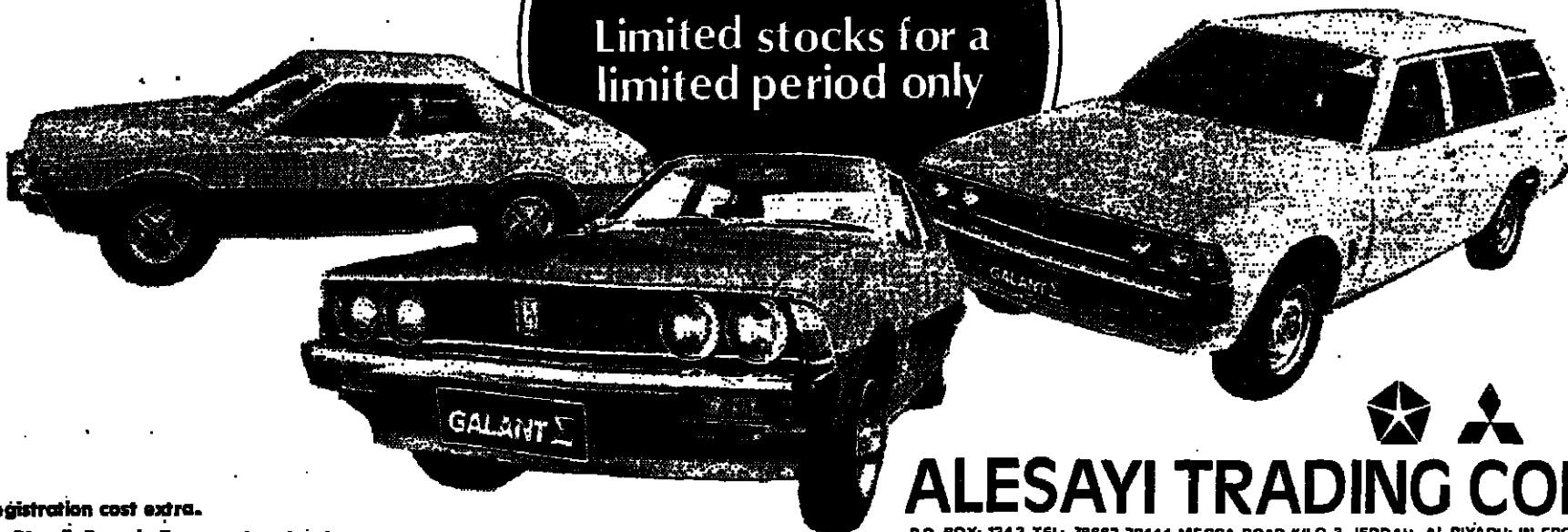
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At about 2 million barrels a day

# Kuwait to maintain crude oil lifting level

KUWAIT, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — Kuwait plans to maintain its oil production at about two million barrels a day, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah said here Monday.

His country's oil strategy was also based on looking for more oil and natural gas fields and increasing the amount of liquefied gas used by industry, the minister said.

Speaking at a conference here on energy, trade and shipping, Sheikh Ali said Kuwait was making every effort to develop its oil refineries.

Sunday, Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah condemned the angry reaction of some industrial nations to OPEC's decision to increase oil prices this year by 14.5 per cent.

Addressing the same conference here, Sheikh Saad said, "we are surprised at the fuss with which some quarters have reacted to OPEC's decision to correct the prices of crude after a two-year freeze."

He said it was neither fair nor logical to freeze oil prices at a time when revenues of oil-producing nations were declining because of inflation, the fall in the dollar's value and increased prices of industrial materials.

## Contract offers avert U.S. refineries strike

DENVER, Jan. 8 (R) — A strike by 60,000 workers against American oil refineries has been postponed following new contract offers believed to exceed President Carter's seven per cent wage rise guidelines.

A.F. Grospiron, president of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union announced the postponement Sunday night an hour before contracts involving 411 local branches were to expire.

Grospiron said the union's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee decided to postpone the strike because of last minute contract offers received from some unnamed oil companies.

It was presumed the offers exceeded Carter's wage-price guidelines, since an offer of the seven per cent limit was made by the oil industry earlier.

Grospiron said the policy committee will meet again Tuesday morning to review the new offers.

Monday that the price of its crude oil for the first quarter of the year will be \$12.83, five per cent higher than the price at the end of last year.

The Kuwaiti decision is an implementation of the resolution

adopted by the OPEC oil ministers meeting in Abu Dhabi last month.

The price of Kuwait crude should have been \$12.88 a barrel but the new price involved a reduction of five cents a barrel in line with a recommendation of oil market experts from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran who met in Kuwait last week and decided to create higher incentives on world oil market for heavy oil produced by the three countries and known to be in low demand on the market.

The Abu Dhabi meeting authorized widening the margin of oil price differentials in order to allow for the differences in density among crudes produced by various OPEC members.

The conference also decided that prices of oils of less than 34 degrees be reduced by five cents a barrel before effecting.

The five per cent increase was decided for the first quarter of 1979. Kuwait's price was therefore reduced from \$12.27 to \$12.22 before adding the new percentage.

The Oil Ministry also said the prices of Kuwaiti crude for the second, third and fourth quarters of this year will be \$13.32, \$13.63 and \$14 respectively.

## Venezuelan crude output starts year in top gear

CARACAS, Jan. 8 (AP) — Oil production, on which this country depends for more than 90 per cent of its export earnings, averaged 2,205,076 barrels a day during the first week of 1979, the Energy and Mines Ministry has reported.

The figure is just over the daily mark of 2.2 million barrels established by the government as the maximum output in order to conserve the country's reserves. Proven reserves are expected to last until the end of the century at the present production rate, according to the government.

The production average for



REFINING: The Kuwait Oil Company's refinery in Mina Al-Ahamadi. Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah said Monday that his country was making every effort to develop its refineries.

## 12 billion pounds

## Cairo budget steers to peace

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The government announced Monday its budget estimates which appeared to be peace-oriented despite official declarations that military spending levels are being maintained.

The 12 billion pound (\$30 billion) budget emphasized efforts to improve the lot of low-income groups and promote

economic development parallel with the maintenance of national security.

In reporting to parliament on the budget, the finance minister gave no total figure for military expenditures but said, "the requirements of the armed forces occupy first place in the budgetary appropriations."

President Sadat said in a recent speech military spending next year will be about one billion pounds (\$2.5 billion), adding the figure did not represent sums previously budgeted.

But past statements by finance officials had put military spending in previous years somewhere between one-third and one quarter of the budget,

making the figure well over the one-billion pound mark.

This would indicate a cut-back this year, apparently in anticipation of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel. Sadat has said the treaty is no longer a question of "if" but of "when," and the general expectation is that it will come this year.

The new budget is about 25 per cent higher than last year's. It assumes a deficit of nearly 1.8 billion pounds (\$4.5 billion) compared with 2.1 billion pounds last year, a drop of about 15 per cent.

Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil has said that three-quarters of the deficit can be covered by local borrowing and increased prices of some "luxury items."

There will be no U.S. recession, Kreps says

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP) — Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps says that America's national economic growth will be sluggish and unemployment will rise in 1979 but there will be no recession.

Mrs. Kreps, who a year ago was pressuring President Carter to adopt job-creating policies, said on NBC's "Meet the Press," "we all underestimated the inflationary pressures in the economy a year ago."

"Facing that reality, I think it is extremely important that we take the measures necessary to hold the rate of inflation down," she said. "It is more important to the American people to slow the inflationary rate than it is to adopt policies which will stimulate the economy and generate more jobs."

She said it appeared the growth rate would be between 2 and 3 per cent for 1979, "sluggish by the standards of 1978."

She said she hopes unemployment will be held below 6 1/2 per cent, but "we may not be able to do quite that."

On a more optimistic note, Mrs. Kreps said there should be substantial improvement in the American trade deficit, which she said could be pared from \$17 billion down to \$10 billion. She also said that there were great prospects of increasing exports to China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Municipality of Ahsa	Construction of a vegetable and meat market	4	500	Feb. 12
* " " "	Removal of sands from Hajra Ambak	5	500	Feb. 18
* Municipality of Tabuk	Securing of fuel and servicing of vehicles	xx	30	Jan. 30
* Municipality of Riyadh Al-Khabra	Temporary asphaltting of some roads	xx	30	Jan. 29
* Municipality of Medina	Repairs to municipal laboratory	xx	50	Feb. 10
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Security of school furniture	xx	50	Feb. 5



## PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 10.2.1399 H.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

1. Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
3	SINGAPORE ISLAND	U.E.P.	GEN. RICE	7.1/1979
4	PANCHUYOTI	ORRI	GENERAL	6.1/1979
6	MAHA RASHMI	S.E.A.	RICE GEN	3.1/1979
7	LADY CAROLINE	KANOO	GENERAL	3.1/1979
8	GREEN ISLAND	UEP	RICE GEN. CONT.	5.1/1979
10	KERJA-II	GULF	LOADING UREA	2.1/1979
12	HENRIETTE SCHULTE	KANOO	GEN. CONTRS	8.1/1979
17	MEGALOHARI-II	ALSAADA	STEEL GEN	7.1/1979
18	GOLDENFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	7.1/1979
20	ASIA GRACE	ORRI	STEEL	8.1/1979
21	WORLD CREST (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	5.1/1979
22	SEA LAND ADVENTURE	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	8.1/1979
26	KAYO GROSSOS	UEP	SUGAR IN BAGS	7.1/1979
27	ARIES CHIEF	KANOO	SHEEP	20.12/1978

2-Recent Arrivals	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
GOLDEN FELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	7.1/1979
SEA LAND ADVENTURE	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	8.1/1979
NIEBURG	KANOO	GEN. STEEL PIPE	6.1/1979
HENRIETTE SCHULTE	KANOO	GEN. CONTRS	8.1/1979
ASIA GRACE	ORRI	STEEL	8.1/1979
KAYO GROSSOS	U.E.P.	SUGAR IN BAGS	7.1/1979
MEGALOHARI II	ALSAADA	STEEL GEN	7.1/1979
SINGAPORE ISLAND	U.E.P.	RICE GENERAL	7.1/1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
IBN AL ABBAR	KANOO		
NEDLLOYD MAETANIA	KANOO		

4-TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 29,113	
5-WAITING TIME: NIL	

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## German steel labor unit okays deal

MUELHEIM, West Germany, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The Wage Commission of the West German metal workers union approved Monday a compromise agreement to end the country's major steel strike in the Ruhr in 50 years.

## Dollar falls with Phnom Penh

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP) — The dollar fell against the yen Monday, with the fall of the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh mentioned as one factor behind selling. It closed at 195.30 yen, down from 196.85 yen Friday. Dealers said the dollar was under selling pressure from foreign banks throughout the day. It reached a low of 195.15 yen at one point.

## World Bank okays \$50m loan to India

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — The World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), Monday announced the approval of a loan and credit totaling \$50 million to India.

## Tanzania to get World Bank help

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — The World Bank announced Monday the approval of a \$30 million loan and a credit of \$30 million from its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), to Tanzania. The loan and credit will help finance the establishment of an integrated pulp and paper mill in the Sao Hill Forest area.

## Israel, Canada in agriculture pact

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AP) — Israel and Canada have signed an agriculture signed an agricultural cooperation agreement that Canadian Agricultural Minister Eugene Whelan said "will contribute to the continuance of good relations" between the countries.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.33
Pound Sterling	6.72	6.76	6.78
Deutsche Mark	1.80	181.00	181.50
Swiss F	2.12	204.00	204.00
French F	0.79	79.25	79.25
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.10	4.05
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.25	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	85.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55	4.75
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—	12.15
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.35	11.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	—	86.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	—	86.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	41.25	—
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	9.50	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	73.75	72.80
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	—	—
South Yemeni Dinar	—	79.00	86.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	36.50	40.90
Indian Rupee (100)	—	32.50	33.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	24.00	—
Gold kg	—	2,800	—
10 Tolas bar	—	665	—
Silver kg bar	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.70	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.79	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.15	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.65	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London Money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 8TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A —	—	—	—
1B FIDELIO	KANOO	VEHICLES	7.1/1979
2 MARCO POLO	OCE	FRUIT, CHICKENS EGGS	7.1/1979
3 MEDO	PAYZEL	BUTTER	2.1/1979
4 CHAK LO	ABDALLAH	CARBS GENERAL	6.1/1979
5 GOLNAR	ALPHA	CONTEINERS, TIMBER	—
6 KITSIA S	RED SEA	BAUS BARLEY	4.1/1979
7 —	GENERAL	—	3.1/1979
8 ASSOMATOS	S.E.A.	MAIZE RICE GENERAL	6.1/1979
9 ZINNIA	ALSAADA	BAGGED CEMENT	8.1/1979
10 EURABIA SKY	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	6.1/1979
11 ATLANTIC PIRESI (BRI)	KANOO	RICE DURRA	5.1/1979
12 —	—	—	—
13 NASEEM	N.E.L.	COTTON SEEDS OIL CAKE	3.1/1979
14 MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROON	BAGGED CEMENT	3.1/1979
15 MUNCASTER	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	7.1/1979
16 —	—	—	—
17 ODYSSEUS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	26.12/1978
18 TOKI ARROW	AL SABAH	BULK CEMENT	2.1/1979
19 —	—	—	—
20 HOUDA PEARL	ALWANI	BAGGED CEMENT	3.1/1979
21 —	—	—	—
22 FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
23 —	—	—	—
24 —	—	—	—
25 MELINA TSIRIS	KANOO	ASBESTOS	6.1/1979
26 LAERTES	ATTAS	CONTAINERS GENERAL	6.1/1979
27 SCOP	OCE	SUGAR	6.1/1979
28 DRAKESTEIN	STAR NAV.	FRUIT/CHICKENS/MEAT	7.1/1979
29 PANAGIA SPILIANI	ALWANI	BAGGED CEMENT	4.1/1979
30 —	—	—	6.1/1979

2-Recent Arrivals	Agent	Cargo	Arrival Date
PANAGIA SPILIANI	ALWANI	BAGGED CEMENT	7.1/1979
EXPORT	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	7.1/1979
COMMERCE	—	—	—
MUNCASTER	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	7.1/1979
CASTLE	—	—	—
MAGDI YACUB	ORIENTAL	WIRE MESH	7.1/1979
LEON	M.T.A.	CONTAINERS I RAILERS	7.1/1979
TUKYU REEFER	STAR NAV.	BANANAS	7.1/1979
FIDELIO	KANOO	RO RO	7.1/1979
BORA 2	OCE	GENERAL	8.1/1979

3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours	Agent	Cargo	Arrival Date
EAGLE GLORY	ALSAADA	BAGGED RICE	8.1/1979
MERCADIAN CAIX	ORRI	CARBS, PARTS	8.1/1979
TUCURINA	M.E.S.A.	GENERAL	8.1/1979
WAKATAKE MARU	ALIREZA	H. VEH. CANNED GOODS	8.1/1979
ANDRIAN GONCHAROV	A.E.T.	GENERAL	—
BLI 2	—	CONTAINERS	8.1/1979
HELENA HUMANN	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	8.1/1979
ROBERT L.D.	RED SEA	RO RO	8.1/1979
GEORGE	ALSAABA	BULK CEMENT	8.1/1979
FORT NELSON	GULF	TIMBER/STEEL GENERAL	8.1/1979
—	REZAYAT	HOUSING UNITS	8.1/1979
MALDIVE SKIPPER	OCEAN TRD.	TILES/GEN. TIMBER	8.1/1979
TATANGELA	ALWANI	COFFEE/H BEANS/	8.1/1979
—	—	P SEEDS	8.1/1979
CONON FOREST	MEDCO	CONTAINERS	8.1/1979
PORT NEW PLYMOUTH	A.E.T.	LAMBS MACTHY	8.1/1979

4-Tonnages Discharged: (Freight Tons): 50644

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the abovementioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



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Mitsubishi	19720	19910	Indonesia	4.8300-4.8400	BFR CON	29.10-30.16
Mitsubishi	1660	1650	Switzerland	3.3220-3.3250	FR	44.30-44.32
Mitsubishi	170	173	W. Germany	3.7000-3.7400	CAN	4.2310-4.2340
Overseas Ind.	955	965	Denmark	8.7420-8.7520	LIT	933.50-934.50
Overseas Ind.	1120	1130	Norway	10.1650-10.1750	DKK	1.9850-1.9970
Pierrel	580	585	Denmark	10.3570-10.3470	SFR	1.6440-1.6480
Pirelli & Co	1825	1835	Austria	27.25-27.35	DMK	1.4280-1.4290
Pirelli S.p.A.	885	895	Portugal	44.00-44.04	YEN	196.30-196.45
Ruminante	56	57	Spain	145.65-145.75	AUS, SCH	13.45-13.50
Silo	658	664	Japan	391.94-394.54	US\$	5.1100-5.1200
Solel Vici	812	817			PORK	5.8440-5.8470
Suez	1694	1700			POBT	46.76-46.78
					SNR	4.1355-4.1375
					BFR FIN	29.40-29.55
					SPAIN	70.20-70.30
					MEXICO	27.70-27.75

NOTES: Overseas prices shown exclude 5 premium. Belgian dividends are after withholding tax.

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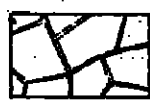






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Pakistani Passport No. AC-878273 issued to Mr. Mohammad Aslam Qureshi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah or Call: 45903 — AlKhobar.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
British Passport No. C818937 issued at Bangkok on 9-7-76 to Mr. Graham Powell, with purse containing documents has been lost. Finder please deliver it to British Embassy — Jeddah or Call: 24987 — Dammam.

British Passport No. P561074A in the name of B.W. Rogers between 26th and 27th December. Finder please contact telephone 51737.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AE-131249 issued at Sialkot on 9-4-75 to Mr. Chowdhury Mohamed Razzaak has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

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Car Registration book (Istamara) of MAZDA 929 — No. 413530 has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Abbar & Zainy, Mecca Road or Call: 50143, 50296 Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AD-832160 issued at Karachi on 29-7-74 with Iqama No. 38237 to Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

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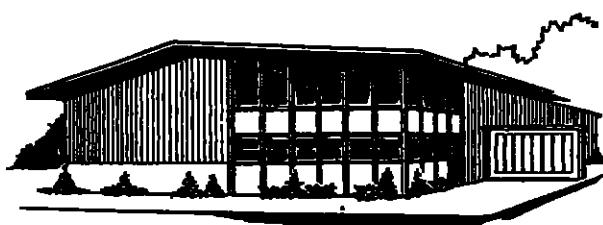
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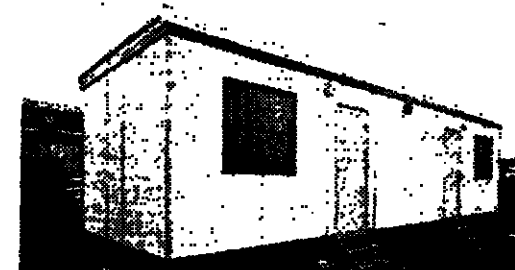
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Late News

الطبعة 11 صفر 1400

### Some relief for tangled nation

## Oil drivers take pay rise in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — Strike-hit Britain gained some relief Monday when ESSO and Shell truck drivers accepted a new pay deal. But Prime Minister James Callaghan faced a chilly reception on his return from the Caribbean.

In some areas gas pumps dried up, bus services were severely curtailed and schools sent some pupils because there was no heating. Housewives stocked up on canned goods in case a stoppage by deliverymen emptied supermarket shelves.

Newspapers put photographs of Callaghan sunning himself on the beaches of Guadeloupe alongside stories of strikes and trade union threats.

With an election due this year, opposition Conservative newspapers attacked the prime minister for being at the Caribbean four-power summit instead of taking personal command at home.

But government ministers were somewhat happier when

tanker drivers of Britain's two largest oil companies, ESSO and Shell, accepted pay rises of about 15 per cent.

Although the rise is three times more than the Labor government's limit, it eased fears that troops would have to be called in to move oil supplies.

There was also increased hope of an end to a truck drivers' strike which has shut many ports and hit deliveries, particularly in Scotland and north England. Employers and the drivers' union agreed to meet with mediators Tuesday.

Despite a call by Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher for declaration of a state of emergency, there was little prospect of such a move, at least until Callaghan returns home Wednesday.

The prime minister faced an urgent review of government pay policy, which has been reduced to tatters after being rejected by the unions, Parliament and his own Labor party.

On Wednesday many train engineers are staging a one-day strike. Other groups, among them coal miners, dustmen and hospital workers, have huge pay claims in the pipeline.

Farmers in north England and Wales said that unless fodder deliveries resume soon they will have to start slaughtering livestock.

Long lines snaked out Sunday from the few service stations that had gasoline to sell. Reporters in some areas were reported selling fuel for twice the usual price.

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A Lloyds spokesman said it was very difficult to identify causes of an explosion, especially when a tanker was completely ripped apart. He said the most dangerous times were when the ships were discharging cargo or cleaning tanks.

When a tanker was fully loaded it tended to be safe because the gas on top of the oil was too rich to explode. But when oil was being pumped out air could be let in, providing a potentially dangerous mixture of oxygen and oil fumes.

He said many oil companies were now using an inert gas system to expel gas vapors from the tanks, and as long as the system was working there was little risk of explosion.

But many explosions had occurred when the system had broken down and none of the crew had realized this, he added.



TRANSPLANTED BEACH: Polluted sand from California beaches near San Francisco is regularly raked up and dumped on to this artificial mountain. That way bathers don't have to walk in the stuff, which is caused mainly by oil spills from passing ships.

15,000 attend

## Chou honored at Peking rally

PEKING, Jan. 8 (AP)—An estimated 15,000 Chinese streamed into Peking's Tiananmen Square Monday in an orderly demonstration on the third anniversary of Premier Chou En-lai's death.

A group of 200 from the provinces moved from the square late in the day to nearby Nan Hai, the entrance to the offices of the government, to demonstrate in favor of human rights.

They carried a banner which said, in Chinese, "struggle against hunger, oppression and for human rights."

A petition, the contents of which could not be learned, was handed to the armed guard on duty outside the ornate gate.

Human rights have been the subject of a number of wall posters in Peking in recent weeks.

The delegation held up traffic on Chang An, the broad avenue which crosses the square.

The Chou En-lai mourners marched into the vast square—it can hold a million people—from early morning until nightfall. Many of them were part of groups bearing banners and wreaths which were deposited at the foot of the Monument to Martyrs, Chou's symbolic resting place.

After his death Jan. 8, 1976, his body was cremated and the ashes scattered over China. There is a movement to erect a permanent memorial to him.

Chinese television showed a color documentary on the 1976 obsequies for Chou which, it said, the party's radicals suppressed because it showed so many scenes of grief.

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass Monday accused China of instigating a series of attacks by separatist Naga tribesmen on villages in northeastern India in which at least 49 persons were killed and three villages burned down.

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### A risky business becoming riskier

## World's oceans dotted with puzzling tanker blasts

LONDON, Jan. 8 (R) — Shipping oil across the world has always been a risky business and with just over a week gone since New Year's Eve there have already been three major mishaps.

Strange explosions causing huge fires in each case have resulted in the deaths of over 100 people.

Nearly 50 crew and dock workers died Monday after the 62,776 ton French tanker Belgeuse exploded in a ball of flame while unloading its cargo.

A decision on the fate of the

go at Bantry Bay Terminal in southwest Ireland.

A spokesman for Gulf Oil, which owns the terminal, said there was no immediate indication of what caused the blast which tore the ship in two as it unloaded its cargo of 120,000 tons of oil, scattering debris and burning oil over a wide area.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence said about 1.7 billion tons of oil were carried world-wide every year in some 3,500 deep-sea tankers of over 10,000 tons deadweight.

In the period from October 1977 to October 1978 there were 14 total tanker losses and 18 serious casualties.

Six days ago an American-owned oil tanker caught fire after an explosion and sank in the Caribbean with the loss of more than 30 lives.

Survivors said many crewmen leapt into rough seas after an unexplained blast near the stern of the 3,339 ton Master Michael carrying diesel fuel from Venezuela to Haiti.

On New Year's Eve the Greek supertanker Andros Patria loaded with about 100,000 tons of crude oil, caught fire off northwest Spain after explosions ripped through it.

Twenty-seven crewmen, plus the captain, his wife and infant son, died.

The worst incident of its kind in 1978, according to Lloyds Shipping Intelligence, was last October when 43 people were killed and at least 70 injured when an explosion ripped through the boiler room of a Liberian-registered tanker in Singapore harbor.

lanker, owned by the Greek Seas Transport Corp., could not be made until full details of its situation were known, a Navy spokesman said. He said rough seas in the area ruled out an immediate transfer of the cargo to a second ship.

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In Washington, U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said Iran's ability to produce oil probably has been permanently impaired by its domestic crisis and the United States may have to ease domestic environmental restrictions to make up the difference.

Schlesinger conceded, however, that environmental concerns are a sensitive issue within the Carter administration and indicated his view is not shared unanimously.

Schlesinger, in an interview Sunday, repeated earlier assurances that the Iranian crisis will not affect U.S. supplies

for two to three months because of the availability of other sources, including stockpiles.

But when a questioner referred to Iran resuming full production, Schlesinger interrupted:

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### 'Corriere Della Sera' reports

## West warned on China arms sales

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Sources at Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti's office in Rome would not confirm or deny the newspaper's report that Brezhnev had written to Andreotti in late November or early December calling on a "sense of responsibility" of the Italian leadership to avoid strengthening China militarily "as this would disturb world equilibrium."

"Corriere Della Sera," Italy's highest circulation newspaper, said that Brezhnev had also written letters to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing urging them to make no military deals with China.

British Premier James Callaghan is known to have received a Brezhnev letter decrying a possible sale of British Harrier jump-jets to China.

China was determined to support the Pol Pot government with all types of aid to help it regain power.

Sihanouk accused Moscow of being instrumental in planning and launching the war against his country.

The official Soviet press, meanwhile, gave rare front page treatment Monday to the capture of Phnom Penh.

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